The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 472. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED ... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Third Week of the engagement of the celebrated Irish Comedian, Mr. JOHN DREW, Who is received nightly by crowded and delighted audiences. On This MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1860, The Performances will commence with Samuel Lover's Drama, entitled RORY O'MORE.

Rory O'More	Mr John Drew
De Lacy	Mr Charles Weston
Shan Dhu	Mr Frank Huntley
Scrubbs	Mr H Barfoot
Kathleen	Miss Sarah Thorne.

To conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled THE IRISH TUTOR.

Doctor O'Toole	Mr John Drew
Charles	Mr Charles Weston
Mary	Mrs Burkinshaw.

Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey. Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.

Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO. MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.
Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces THREE GRAND CONCERTS, on Friday Evening, November 9th, 1860, Saturday Morning, Nov. 10th, Saturday Evening, November 10th, on which occasions the distinguished Vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, will have the honour to appear, and take her final leave of her Dublin friends, assisted by the popular and eminently successful London Glee and Madrigal Union (under the direction of Mr. Land) and comprising the following members—Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummins, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler. Solo Pianoforte, Mdlle. Anna Molique. Solo Violin, Herr Molique. Conductor, Mr. Land.

Admission—Reserved Seats, 3s 6d; Gallery, 2s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Messrs. Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wiseheart, Sackville-street; Wiseheart, Suffolk-street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The Members are informed that the first Grand Concert for the season will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th of NOVEMBER.
ARTISTES: Madame Clara Novello, The London Glee and Madrigal Union. Miss Eyles, Mr. W. H. Cumming, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Land. Pianoforte—Mdlle. Anna Molique. Violin—Herr Molique.
Tickets will be issued This Day, from Four to Half-past Five o'clock, (By order), HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.
P.S.—A Ballot will take place previous to the Concert, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.

VOCAL MUSIC: ITS THEORY AND PRACTICE. SIGHT AND PART SINGING.
Mr. GASKIN pupil of Hullah and introducer of his Scientific System of Vocal Culture into Ireland) is now forming his Winter Series of Select Elementary Singing Classes. The first lesson (Ladies) will take place on TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, at Two o'clock. Gentlemen do., Eight o'clock.
CLASS ROOMS, 40, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET
Terms—One Guinea the Course of Lessons. Intending members will please have their names, &c., registered previous to the first elementary lesson.
N.B.—Mr. Gaskin's Private Choral Society (Ladies and Gentlemen) every Thursday evening.

THE HULLAH FUND.—A Committee is now being formed in Dublin, to co-operate with the London one, in raising funds to liquidate the heavy losses sustained by the eminent musical teacher, Mr. JOHN HULLAH, by the recent burning of St Martin's Hall.—All parties feeling interested in the movement will please communicate with Mr. J. J. GASKIN, 40, Great Brunswick-street.

ITALY AND THE ITALIANS.
A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED (D.V.) on the above subject, by the Rev. WILLIAM ARTHUR, A.M., of London, who has returned from Italy, in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on next Friday Evening, November 9, 1860, at Eight o'clock.
Tickets of Admission—Galleries, 6d; body of the hall, 1s; platform, 1s 6d; to be had at the door.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—In compliance with numerous applications, Dr. SCHULTHEIS begs to announce that he purposes to commence a Third or Junior Ladies' Class, entirely for beginners, at the DUBLIN MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY Afternoon, the 19th of November. Advanced pupils may join at any time, the upper classes.—For particulars apply to the Secretary, Mr. THOMAS LEECH, at the Institute.

MERCER'S HOSPITAL, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.
The Winter Attendance of Pupils commenced in October. The Clinical Instruction and Lectures will be delivered as usual—
On MEDICINE, By Jonathan Osborne, M D, M R I A, King's Professor of Materia Medica.
On SURGERY, By William Tagart, F R C S I, Lecturer on Surgery in the Original School of Medicine, Peter-street.
William Jameson, M D, Fellow and Vice President Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Consulting Accoucheur in Ordinary to the Coombe Lying-in-Hospital.
Philip Bevan, M D, F R C S I, Professor of Practical Anatomy to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, &c.
Richard G H Butcher, M R I A, Examiner on Surgery, Fellow and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, &c.
Consulting Surgeon—A Reed, F R C S I.
TERMS OF ATTENDANCE.
Fee for the Winter Session ... Six Guineas.
" for Three Summer Months ... Two Guineas.
Certificates of attendance on this Hospital are fully recognised by all Colleges and licensing bodies.
For further particulars apply to Mr. Shaw, at the Hospital.

HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN, PITT-STREET, OFF GRAFTON-STREET. Instituted 1822.
Consulting Physicians—Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen. William Stokes, M D, M R I A, Regius Professor, T C D.
Consulting Surgeons—James W Cusack, Esq, F R C S, &c, Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen. Josiah Smyly, Esq, F R C S, &c.
Medical officers—Samuel L Hardy, M D, F R C S I, M R I A, Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Physician-Accoucheur to Stevens' Hospital, &c., &c. William Moore, M B, T C D, M R I A, Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Physician Extraordinary to Sir P Dun's Hospital, &c, &c.
Surgeon Dentist—W Brimshaw, Esq., F R C S I.
Apothecary—Mr J Graham, L S A.
Matron—Mrs Bagnall.
Collector—Mr Michael Daly, 70, Great Brunswick-street.
Bankers—Messrs Latouche and Co.

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC IN IRELAND.—
Incorporated 25 Geo. III., c. 42; and 40 Geo. III., c. 84.
The Winter Courses of Lectures will commence on November 5, and will be continued during the Session as follows:—

Anatomy and Physiology and Comparative Anatomy	Professor M'DOWEL	1 o'clock daily, Saturdays excepted.
Practical Anatomy	Drs. BARTON and BENNET.	12 o'clock daily, Saturdays excepted.
Theory and Practice of Surgery	Professor SMITH	3 o'clock, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Institutes of Medicine and Pathology	Professor LAW.	10 o'clock Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy	Professor OSBORNE	11 o'clock Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Chemistry	Professor APJOHN	2 o'clock Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.
Practice of Medicine	Professor BANKS	3 o'clock Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
Midwifery	Professor CHURCHILL	4 o'clock Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Dissections are superintended, and every assistance given to the Pupils, by the Demonstrators, Messrs. BARTON, BENNETT, TELFORD, and KIRKPATRICK.
Sir PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL will be visited at Nine o'clock A.M. daily, by the Clinical Professors, and Clinical Lectures delivered twice in each week during the Winter Session, as also during the Months of May, June, and July.
The LIBRARY of the College of Physicians is open on every Tuesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock, for the delivery of Books to Students subscribing 10s.
The Summer Session will commence after the Easter Recess.
Botany ... Professor HARVEY.
Medical Jurisprudence ... Professor BRADY.
Practical Chemistry ... Professor APJOHN.
Certificates from this School are received by all licensing bodies in Medicine and Surgery.
The Fee for each Course is *Two Guineas*; a Reduction of one-sixth is made to perpetual Pupils paying in advance for all the Lectures.
For further particulars apply to Professor M'DOWEL, 10, Great Denmark-street; or to Dr. BARTON, 40, Lower Baggot-street; or to any of the Professors.
WILLIAM MOORE, M.B., Fellow and Registrar, K. and Q. Coll. Physicians.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL. THE INTRODUCTORY LECTURE Will be delivered by Dr. HUDSON, at Ten o'clock a.m., on TUESDAY, the 6th November, 1860.

ONE GUINEA.—NOTICE.—New Members are now admissible for the ensuing *Fifteen Months* for ONE GUINEA.
NEWS-ROOM, CIRCULATING LIBRARY, and CHESS CLUB, open daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
The LIBRARY offers to its Members 12,000 volumes, including a large proportion of old and valuable works not supplied by ordinary Circulating Libraries. The Ordnance Maps of Ireland, and Files of Newspapers and Directories as far back as the year 1729.
Additions are made *daily* of every new work of merit.
Subscribers are admitted on the recommendation of a Member, subject to the approval of the Committee.
NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.—Traits of Character—Dundonald's Life, vol. 2—Jeaffreson's Book about Doctors—Memoirs of Bishop Hurd—Hopes and Fears—Cumming's Redemption Draweth Nigh—Tyndall's Glaciers of the Alps—Memorials of Thomas Hood—All the new Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.
(By order) C. T. CREGAN, Librarian and Secretary.
Dublin Library and News Room, D'Olier-street, October 5, 1860.

DUBLIN TRADE'S DEBT OFFICE 13, D'OLIER-STREET. Established June, 1855,
For the recovery of overdue and troublesome accounts, in all parts of the United Kingdom.
No annual subscription. No charge made unless the debt is paid, or satisfactorily arranged.
Terms—5 per cent. on first £10, and 2½ per cent. on remainder of each debt. Three Postage Stamps required with each account.
Provincial Traders can have their accounts collected, by sending them direct to the Office, or through a Dublin House.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.
The Guardians of the above Union will, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of NOVEMBER next, proceed to Elect an efficient Person to act as STOREKEEPER.
The Person appointed must have a thorough knowledge of accounts, and be of correct and active habits. Salary, £32 10s, with Furnished Apartments, and the usual Officers' Rations. Two sureties in £200 each will be required. Applications in the handwriting of the applicants, accompanied with testimonials, and naming sureties, to be forwarded to me by 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 7th NOV., and candidates to be in attendance on the following day, at 1 o'clock precisely.
The Guardians also invite Tenders from competent parties for the supply of BARM to the Workhouse for Six Months, from 8th NOV. next.
The Tenders (forms of which to be had on application to the Master) to be delivered to me here by 12 o'clock Noon on THURSDAY, the 8th NOV. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.
(By order) GEORGE HEPBURN
Boardroom, James's-street, October 29, 1860.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN — DONNELLAN LECTURE.
Applications from candidates for the Office of Donnellan Lecturer for 1861 are to be sent to the Registrar on or before the 24th. Each candidate is required to send with his application a statement of the subject on which he proposes to Lecture.
All Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, who are Masters of Arts of the University of Dublin, are eligible.
(By order) JAMES H. TODD, Registrar.

THE LORD BISHOP OF DOWN, CONNOR, AND DROMORE V. THE REVDS. DR. MILLER, VICAR OF BELFAST, AND S. G. POTTER, INCUMBENT OF STRATFORD-ON-SLANEY, DIOCESE OF LEIGHLIN.
It is sufficiently known, through the medium of the public journals, under what circumstances legal proceedings have been instituted by the Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, against the well-known and deservedly respected clergymen of our Church named above.
The simple fact in the case is, that the Rev. Dr. Miller invited the Rev. S. G. Potter to preach in his church in Belfast on 12th August, and in aid of the Ballysillan Church Fund.
The Bishop issued an inhibition against Mr. Potter's preaching in Dr. Miller's Church. The latter, conceiving that he had ample and entire control over his own pulpit, to open it to any lawfully-ordained minister of our Church, of sound doctrine, of exemplary life, and of unsullied character, requested Mr. Potter to preach, as he had undertaken, and as Dr. Miller had invited him to do; and Mr. Potter preached, accordingly, in Dr. Miller's Church. In consequence of the disregard shown to his Lordship's inhibition, he has instituted a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court against each of these clergymen respectively.
The Rev. Dr. Miller, in the assertion of a hitherto acknowledged and undisputed right, and the Rev. S. G. Potter in availing himself of a hitherto lawfully-accorded and unquestioned privilege, have thus been involved in a course of litigation of the most expensive character.
It is enough to say, for the present, that a more urgent and important cause can hardly be imagined than that of the Revds. Dr. Miller and S. G. Potter upon Christian sympathy and support from all members of our Church, lay and clerical. The rights and liberties of all our clergy necessarily involve those of the laity; and unless there is some very great mistake, misconception, or miscalculation as to the spirit of the present times, it cannot be supposed for a moment that two of the ministers of our Church, whose names and reputation are second to none for fidelity and devotion to the maintenance and furtherance of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, will be allowed to suffer for a conscientious, and, as it is firmly believed, a perfectly lawful vindication and exercise of a liberty never, so far, attempted to be resisted or denied.
As the expenses attending this suit are now accruing and require to be met during its progress, the Committee earnestly hope that the assistance sought for may be afforded as promptly as the exigency of the case demands.
In conclusion, the Committee are desirous, in consequence of a prevalent misconception on this point, to state clearly that they neither desire nor contemplate in any way a factious opposition to the due and legitimate exercise of Episcopal authority; the power to inhibit is one which absolute necessity may require to be exercised, and its exercise may be essential to the maintenance of sound doctrine and salutary discipline in the Church, but its application should be sanctioned by the lawfulness of the mode in which it may be carried out, and the ascertained proof of the necessity of its adoption.
The following clergymen have kindly consented to receive contributions towards defraying the expenses of the Revds. Dr. Miller and S. G. Potter in this suit:—

The Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D.	Rev. Thomas Wallace.
Rev. E. Nangle.	Rev. Thomas Scott
Rev. B. H. Johnson.	Thomas H. Thompson, Esq.

LIEUT.-COLONEL BOYES, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, 21, Clarinda-terrace, Kingstown.

PRAYER MEETING — DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the debate in the CORRIG-AVENUE MEETING, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—Are "All Souls' and the Brigade out of Purgatory yet?
Chairman—Mr. M. TRACY.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY Next, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING Next, NOV. 7th, a PUBLIC MEETING will (D.V.) be held in the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Northumberland-avenue, Kingstown, on behalf of the above Society, when the Rev. ARTHUR TIDMAN, D.D., Foreign Secretary to the Society, with other speakers, will address the meeting, and communicate important information from the various fields of the Society's labours.
The chair will be taken at Seven, o'clock.
A Collection will be taken up after the meeting.
The attendance and liberal aid of Christian friends of all denominations are respectfully solicited.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. J. D. Smith, Kingstown; Henry Leachman, Esq., Glenageary; and by the Rev. John Hands, the Society's Secretary, 32, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin, and 2, Brookville, Monkstown.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED) PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED. IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MULLINGAR NOVEMBER FAIR.
On MONDAY and TUESDAY, 12th and 13th NOVEMBER, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN (With 1st, 2nd, and Third Class Carriages) Will leave the BROADSTONE TERMINUS, Dublin, at Five o'clock, Morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown	5.12 a.m.	Ferns Lock	6.7 a.m.
Clonsilla	5.20 "	Enfield	6.22 "
Lucan	5.35 "	Moyvalley	6.30 "
Leixlip	5.34 "	Hill of Down	6.42 "
Maynooth	5.46 "	Killucan	7.5 "
Kilcock	5.58 "		

And will arrive in Mullingar about 7-30 o'clock, Morning.
This Train will Return from Mullingar at Half-past Two, (calling at intermediate stations to set down passengers), and will arrive in Dublin about Five o'clock Afternoon.
N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness for the conveyance of Cattle.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 2nd November, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
Alterations of Trains on and after the 1st NOVEMBER, 1860.
DOWN TRAINS.
The 4 p m from Dublin will not stop at Moyvalley and Hill of Down.
The 5 0 p m from Dublin will run on to Mullingar, and stop at intermediate Stations.
The 7 30 p m Mail from Dublin, will stop at Clonsilla.
A Train will leave Athenry for Galway at 9 47 a m, on the arrival of the 9 0 a m from Tuam.
UP TRAINS.
A Train will leave Mullingar at 7 a m for Dublin, and stop at intermediate stations.
The 11 30 a m Train from Galway to Athenry will be altered to 10 40 a m.
ATHENRY AND TUAM LINE. DOWN TRAINS.
A Train will leave Athenry for Tuam at 11 15 a m.
The 12 15 p m Train will be altered to 1 5 p m.
UP TRAINS.
The 6 15 a m Train will be discontinued.
The 3 p m Parliamentary Train will be altered to 3 45 p m.
Additional Trains will leave Tuam at 9 a m, 12 15 p m, and 7 30 p m.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 30th October, 1860.

DUNDALK, ENNISKILLEN, AND LONDONDERRY RAILWAYS.
OPENING OF THE LINE TO COOTEHILL.
On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER, 1st, 1860, Trains will run as under:—
DOWN TRAINS.

Miles.			1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class. 1	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class. 2	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class. 3	1st 2nd, & 3rd Class. 4
			A M	A M	P M	P M
	Dublin,	Departs		8 30	1 0	5 0
54½	Dundalk,	"	5 0	10 55	3 25	7 20
79	Ballybay,	"	8 15	12 5	4 25	8 45
84½	Rockcorry,	"	8 33	12 23	4 40	9 3
88½	Cootehill,	Arrives.	8 45	12 35	4 55	9 15
116½	Enniskillen,	"	10 10	1 40	6 10	10 55
176½	Londonderry,	"		4 40	9 20	

UP TRAINS.

Miles.			1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class. 1	1st, 2nd, & 3d Class. 2	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class. 3	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class. 4
			A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	Londonderry,	Departs,			8 10	12 30
60	Enniskillen,	"	5 0		11 40	3 55
108½	Cootehill,	"	6 30	11 0	12 45	5 5
107½	Rockcorry,	"	6 45	11 12	1 0	5 12
97½	Ballybay	Arrives.	7 5	11 30	1 15	5 35
122	Dundalk	"	8 55		2 30	6 45
176½	Dublin	"	11 0		5 20	10 10

N.B.—On Cootehill Fair Days, a Special Train will leave Ballybay at 1-30 p.m. for Cootehill, and return at 2-45 p.m. to Ballybay.
Fares between Ballybay and Cootehill—1st Class, 1s 6d; 2nd Class, 1s 2nd; 3rd Class, 9d. Return, 1st Class, 2s 3d; 2nd Class, 1s 9d; 3rd Class, 1s.
A Car leaves Cavan daily (Sunday excepted) at 10-15 a.m., arriving in Cootehill at 12-30 p.m., and returns to Cavan at 5 p.m.
THOMAS EDWARDS, Secretary.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
In the matter of the Estate of Robert Thompson, Owner and Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge HARGREAVE, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of NOVEMBER NEXT, at Noon, at his Court, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, in One Lot, that part of the Lands of Barnaslingan, situate in the Barony of Rathdown, and county of Dublin, containing 1a 3r 39p, plantation measure, held under lease, dated the 23rd May, 1859, for three lives, renewable for a term of sixty years, from the 22nd November, 1856, subject to the yearly rent of £8 15s; also part of the Lands of Ballybetagh and Kingstown, now called Springfield, situate as aforesaid, containing 59a 0r 20p, held under an agreement dated 24th December, 1829, for a lease of three lives, renewable for a term of sixty years, from the said 22nd November, 1860, subject to the yearly rent of £142 8s 8d.
Dated this 4th day of July, 1860.
DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The above property consists of the Mansion House and Demesne called Springfield, now in the owner's possession, situate within eight miles of the city of Dublin, on the high road leading from Dublin to the picturesque village of Enniskerry, in the county of Wicklow, from which place it is about three miles distant. The Mansion House is most romantically situate, overlooking the Scalp, and within a very short drive of the most beautiful scenery of the county Wicklow. There are very extensive woods upon the demesne, the timber on which has been registered, and will not be sold with the property. The timber has been valued at £1,000, and covers 23 acres of the lands. The residue of the lands is of the richest quality for farming purposes, and is fenced in, adjoining the road by a stone wall. The Mansion House consists of three reception rooms, nine bedrooms, bathroom, water closets, &c., with extensive and convenient basement storey, and all the necessary appendages suitable as a residence for a nobleman's or gentleman's family, with out-offices and extensive farm-yard, and steward's house. The Mansion-house and offices, &c., were built within the last 20 years, at a considerable expense. The entrance to the demesne consists of a handsome iron gate, with gatekeeper's lodge adjoining. The house, offices, and all the buildings upon the property are in the most perfect order and repair, and ready for the immediate occupation of the purchaser, when the purchase is completed. Proposals for the purchase of this property will be received by the Solicitor having the carriage of the proceedings up to the 31st day of October, 1860, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Hargreave, for approval, on the following, without further notice.
[illegible] apply to the Landed Estates [illegible] General Post Office, Dublin; [illegible] Solicitor having the carriage [illegible]

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.
SALE IN DUBLIN, ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH NOV., 1860.
In the matter of the Estate of Maria Jordan, Frances Maria Browne, James Peter Browne, and Garret Blighe, Owners; *Ex parte* The said Frances Maria Browne, and James Peter Browne, Petitioners.
TO BE SOLD, before the Hon. Judge DOBBS, on THURSDAY, 8th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Inns-quay, Dublin, by AUCTION, the following lands and premises, situate in the Barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon, held under lease for 999 years from 1st May, 1792, in two lots.
Lot 1—Both villages of Clooncallagaga, now known as Clooncalgybeg and Clooncalgymore, containing 543a. 0r. 11r., statute measure, and producing the nett yearly rent of £50 2s 2d.
Lot 2—Miltrane, otherwise Balligiass, now called Meeltraun O'Flyn, containing 111a. 2r. 24r., statute measure, and producing he nett yearly rent of £31 15s 5d.
Dated this 14th day of July, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
BROWNE and O'BRIEN, Solicitors, 16, Richmond-place North, Dublin.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
This property, which consists of two detached denominations, each lying within a ring fence, well watered, and situate in a most fertile inland district, is occupied by a peaceable and industrious tenantry, and has the advantage of good public roads running through it.
Lot 1 will be sold subject to the rent reserved by the lease, being £16 3s 1d sterling, present currency, and will be bound to indemnify lot 2 therefrom.
The lands of Clooncalgybeg and Clooncalgymore are most advantageously situate in a most improving locality, are within one mile of Ballinlough, three miles of Williamstown, six miles of Castlerea, six of Ballyhaunis, and nine of Dunmore, all convenient post and market towns. The public road from Ballinlough to Ballymoe runs through these lands.
The lands of Meeltraun O'Flyn are also most advantageously situated in the centre of three most excellent post and market towns, being within five miles of Dunmore, five from Ballinlough, five from Ballyhaunis. The public road from Claremorris to Ballymoe runs through these lands.
The tenants in both lots hold under agreement from year to year, and on the expiration of the tenancies a considerable increase may be expected in the rental.
These lands can be very considerably improved by drainage, for which there is every facility.
For rentals and particulars, apply to Messrs. BROWN and O'BRIEN, Solicitors, having the carriage of Sale, 16, Richmond-place North, Dublin; WILLIAM WALLACE, Esq., Solicitor, Athlone; or at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin.

THE LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. QUEEN'S COUNTY.
SALE IN DUBLIN ON TUESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1860.
In the matter of the Estate of William Hovenden, Esquire, Owner and Petitioner.
THE Honorable Judge LONGFIELD, one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, will Sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 4th day of December, 1860, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, in Three Lots, the Fee and Inheritance of the undermentioned Lands, and the Coal Mines and other Royalties under the Lands of Upper, Middle, and Lower Ballylehane, all situate in the Baronies of Ballyadams and Slievemarigue, in the Queen's County:—

No of Lot.	Barony.	Denominations.	Quantity of land Statute Measure.	Yearly Rent.	Griffith's Valuation.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Ballyadams ..	Lower Ballylehane, With the Royalties thereunder.	165 2 0	167 0 9	147 0 10
2	do.	Middle Ballylehane, The Coal Mines and Royalties under the lands of Middle Ballylehane, containing 179a. 2r. 10r. statute measure, and under the lands of Upper Ballylehane, containing 302a. 3r. 26r. statute measure.	179 2 10	95 8 0	83 7 0
				200 0 0	
3	Slievemarigue	Tierernane............	192 2 24	124 19 1	135 15 0
				587 7 10	

Proposals for the purchase of the Mines and Royalties, separate from the lands, will be received by the Solicitor having the carriage of the Sale up to the 2nd day of November Next, and, if deemed sufficient, will be submitted by him to the Judge for approval.
Dated this 23d day of June, 1860.
RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.
104a. 2r. 33p. of Lot 3 is in the Owner's possession, and is valued by the General Valuation of Ireland at £110, and the residue of the rent, £124 19s 1d, is paid by the tenants as per rental.
This Lot will be Sold subject to an annuity of £60 per annum, payable half-yearly to Mrs. Julia Hovenden, now aged about 80 years.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
Lot 1 and 2—The Lands of Ballylehane are of good quality, that portion called Lower Ballylehane being very prime; they are situate within seven miles of Athy, eight of Carlow, five of Castlecomer, and ten of Maryborough, and form part of the great coal district, extending into the county of Kilkenny. The roads are good, and communicating with the Railway and Canal at Athy, and afford both land and water carriage with Dublin and Waterford.
The Coal and Culm are of the best quality, and sell freely. The Coal Mines under Middle Ballylehane have been proved, and are worked by one of the tenants.
The tenants to the Mines of Upper Ballylehane are sinking a pit adjoining the Lands, for the purpose of working these latter mines, and are known, from the Coal worked in the adjoining Lands, to contain two seams of Coal, the under seam being believed to be equal, if not superior, to any Coal sold in the Queen's County, and have formed a company for the purpose of working said Mines, with others—capital, £20,000.
Lot 3—The Lands of Tierernane are of prime quality, and nearly all in grass, and are situate about four miles from Carlow, and seven miles from Athy.
Athy, Carlow, Maryborough, and Castlecomer are good Market and Post Towns, and the three former are stations on the Great Southern and Western Railway.
For rentals, maps, and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Dublin; or to THOMAS JAMESON, Solicitor having the Carriage of the Sale, No. 189, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT. CITY OF DUBLIN.
In the matter of the Estate of Francis Carroll, Owner and Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD, before the Hon. Judge HARGREAVE, in his Court, Inn's-quay in the City of Dublin, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of NOV., 1860, the House, Premises, and Out Offices, lately known as No. 17, but now as No. 18, BACHELOR'S-WALK, in the City of Dublin, producing a rental of £118 7s, including the value of unlet Premises, from which is to be deducted the head rent of £25 16s 11d, as stated in the rental in this matter.
Dated this 10th day of July, 1860.
DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
For rentals and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inn's-quay, in the city of Dublin; To the Owner, on the Premises; or, to PATRICK WARD, Solicitor having carriage of the Sale, 56, Dame-street.
Private offers will be received by the Solicitor having carriage of the Sale up to the 31st day of October, and submitted to Judge HARGREAVE, on the 2nd November.

LANDED ESTATES COURT. CITY OF DUBLIN.
In the matter of the Estate of Edward Reardon, Esq., Executor of Catherine Graves, spinster, deceased, and Laura Reardon, his wife, and Adelaide Graves, spinster, Owners and petitioners.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before the Hon. Judge Dobbs, at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, on THURSDAY, the 15th Day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock Noon, in one lot, the Houses and Premises known as Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, Bride-street, and Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, Canon-street, in the Liberties of Saint Patrick and City of Dublin, held under a lease dated the 26th of June, 1829, from the Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Saint Patrick, Dublin, for the term of forty years from 1st June, 1829, and producing the nett yearly rental of £97 0s. 4d.
Dated this 17th day of July, 1860.
GEORGE T. HOPKINS, Chief Clerk.
For rentals and further particulars, apply to Messrs. FLETCHER & MEADE, Solicitors, having carriage of the Sale, 6, Foster-place

11, William-street, 3rd November, 1860.
In the matter of the Trust Estate of John Goldsmith.
A DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS in the Pound will be paid to those Creditors, who have signed the Trust Deed of the 10th March, 1860, on and after WEDNESDAY, 7th inst., before 12 o'clock, by JOSEPH CASSON, No. 11, William-street, one of the Trustees.
Those Creditors who claim on Bills will be required to produce them.

Houses and Lands.

WICKLOW.—TO BE LET, Furnished, until the 15th February next, on moderate terms, the House and Concerns, No. 2 Wentworth-place, Wicklow. The House contains a Drawingroom, diningroom, and small breakfast parlour; four bedrooms and servant's apartment. There are attached a small Garden and Greenhouse; also, very good coachhouse, and ample stabling for three horses.—Apply to Mr. ABRAHAM ROGERS, Auctioneer, Wicklow.—29th October, 1860.

DALKEY.—TO BE LET, FURNISHED, till the 1st of MAY, for £10, a house containing 2 sittingrooms, and 5 bed rooms &c.; also, a large detached house, containing 3 sitting and 6 family bedrooms, servants room, coach-house and stable, for £20.—Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Tudor House, Dalkey.

KINGSTOWN.—TO BE LET, for the Winter Months, a fully and handsomely Furnished HOUSE, in Adelaide-street, containing three reception-rooms, four bedrooms, servants' apartments, and water closet, good rear and garden, terminated by coachhouse and stable; also, a plentiful supply of good water.—Apply to Mr. LOCKHALL, George's-street, Kingstown, House Agent.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE AND PREMISES, No. 41, Capel-street, measuring 18 feet in front, and 51 feet in depth. The tenant will be required to expend money in repairs, and a lease will be given.—Apply to Messrs. STEWARTS and KINCAID, 6, Leinster-street, Dublin.

MOYVALLEY HOUSE, GARDENS, OFFICES, and 70 Acres of Prime Land, nearly all under Grass, TO BE LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, or the Interest Sold. This fine House, which is in complete order, is admirably suited for a School, a College, a Hydropathic Establishment, or any business requiring extensive premises. It is most conveniently situated on the Midland Great Western Railway, contiguous to Moyvalley Station—one hour's drive from Dublin.
For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN W. SWITZER, 43, Wicklow-street, Dublin.

MR. FERGUSON, VETERINARY SURGEON TO THE QUEEN,
R. Professor of Veterinary Surgery; formerly Veterinary Lecturer at the Royal Dublin Society; Fellow of the Royal Veterinary Colleges of Alfort, Paris, and London; Successful Candidate for the Gold Medal awarded at the Royal Veterinary College of London, for the best Treatise written by a Graduated Veterinary Surgeon, &c.
May be consulted relative to the *diseases of Horses, Dogs, Oxen and Sheep, and the Soundness of Horses*.
AT THE ROYAL VETERINARY INSTITUTION, HARRY-STREET, DUBLIN, (Off Grafton-street.)
Established under the auspices and patronage of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland.
Purchasers and Sellers of Horses are requested to take notice that, as the legal definition of *soundness is a total absence of disease and its consequences*, Mr. FERGUSON will reject all animals having defects, however trivial; but, at the same time, will state the amount of impairment of function or utility, if any, resulting, or likely to result from its existence; thus leaving it optional with the purchaser whether or not he will keep the animal.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD—An English lady having taken that commodious house, 1, Victoria-terrace, Kingstown, is prepared to receive a limited number of Ladies and Gentlemen, who will secure all the advantages of a comfortable home on moderate terms. The house is in one of the best situations in Kingstown, facing the sea, over which it commands an extensive view, and is within three minutes' walk of the Railway. It is roomy and well furnished, and, both as a summer and winter residence, will be found thoroughly comfortable.

LADIES, OR GENTLEMEN (only), requiring nice Furnished Apartments, with good attendance, can get such at 163, Great Brunswick-street—first house from Westland-row. No other lodgers.

Auctions.

MONKSTOWN, COUNTY DUBLIN.
SALE OF EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. (Chiefly the Manufacture of the late eminent Firm of Williams & Gibton),
Including a handsome Pedestal Sideboard, Parlour and Drawingroom Chairs and Sofa, a Recumbent Chair in Haircloth, a very Fine Winged Wardrobe, with six deep Drawers, forming the Centre Compartment; also, Ponceau Damask Window Curtains, with Draperies and Pole Cornices, Patent Zinc and Roller Blinds, Two handsome Mantelpiece Glasses in Carved and Gilt Wood Frames, Richly-cut Crystal and Ormolu Chandeliers for Wax Lights, Two Shades of Foreign Preserved Birds, A Square Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, London; a Music Seat and Canterbury, A few Original Paintings by Roberts, Poole, &c., Tapestry Room Carpets and Rugs, Brussels and wide Stair Carpets and Brass Rods, A Large Greenhouse Stand, and Lead-over Platform, A small Garden Engine, eight Portland Flower Vases, Composition Figures and Pedestals, A Brass Arm Guard, Gas Lantern, Gas Bracket and Pendant, A Doghouse, on Wheels, Long and Short Ladders, a Wheelbarrow, Flower Pots, Tubs, Plants, &c., &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at No. 7, CLIFTON-TERRACE, SALT-HILL, On TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 6TH NOV., 1860,
In consequence of the House having been disposed of, the Household Furniture and Effects, chiefly comprising a large set of dining tables; pedestal and cellerat sideboards and plate buckets; sets parlour, drawing-room, and chamber chairs; a very fine sofa in ponceau damask; loo, breakfast, and card tables; two four-post bedsteads in chintz, with spring mattresses; feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets and quilts; mahogany wardrobes and case of drawers; a secretary and bookcase; toilet tables and wash-stands; cheval, small pier, and toilet glasses; printed cloth carpets; bronze and brass fenders, and fire-irons; mahogany hall chairs, a wheel barometer, oil-cloth and foot mats; iron bedsteads and bedding; kitchen and pantry tables, plate drainer, chairs and iron fender; a tin-lined screen; china, glass, delf and culinary requisites.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
JOHN LITTLEDALE AND CO., Auctioneers, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.

SALE BY AUCTION OF A PROFIT RENT Of £65 per annum, Arising out of a House Property on the BACHELOR'S-WALK, IN THE CITY OF DUBLIN,
Held for an unexpired term of 109 years, from the 25th of March last, subject to a Rent of £46 3s 1d per annum.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, In the Public Salerooms, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, On TUESDAY, 20th of NOVEMBER, 1860, At the hour of One o'clock in the Afternoon,
The House and Premises situate No. 9, Bachelor's-walk, let by Lease for 31 years, from March 1852, at £65 per annum.
ALSO,
The Stores and Premises at the Rear of said House, let by Lease for 146 years from December, 18-9, with a Clause to surrender every five years, at £46 3s 1d per annum, leaving the above Profit Rent of £65 per annum.
For Particulars of Title, &c., apply to Messrs. RICHARD and GEORGE L. CARTHCART, Solicitors, 10, Lower Baggot-street.
JOHN LITTLEDALE AND CO., Auctioneers.

BOOK STOCK.—No. 15, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
JOHN F. JONES begs to announce that he will SELL BY AUCTION on the Premises, No. 15, WESTMORELAND-STREET, the Residue of the Book Stock of Mr. JOHN H. POWELL (retiring from business).
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 9th and 10th NOVEMBER.
The Stock comprises the usual variety of Books in various classes, Illustrated Works, and an assemblage of Costly Bibles in Rich Bindings, for Presentation, published by BAGSTER and others. Catalogues will be ready early next week, and may be had at the Shop, or from the Auctioneer.
⁂ At the close of the Sale, a Dinner Service of Enamelled Oriental China, and Five French Bronzes of Dogs and Stags.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS.
To Policies then in existence *two* entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland, No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square. THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS: RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square. KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings. DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota. DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street. BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
Total Annual Revenue exceeds ... £300,000.
Accumulated Funds in hand over ... £700,000.
FIRE. NEARLY THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED, £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
TRUSTEES: John Shaw Leigh, Esq., and John Naylor, Esq.
DIRECTORS. Chairman—Charles Turner, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen {Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., and Edward Johnston, Esq.

T D Anderson, Esq	Richard Houghton, Esq
Michael Belcher, Esq	Maxwell Hyslop, Esq
George Booker, Esq	Roger Lyon Jones, Esq
Thomas Bouch, Esq	E T Kearsley, Esq
Michael Bousfield, Esq	James Lawrence, Esq
David Cannon, Esq	David Malcolmson, Esq
Thomas Dover, Esq	W J Marrow, Esq
S R Graves, Esq	Francis Maxwell, Esq
James Holme, Esq	William Smith, Esq
Thomas Dyson Hornby, Esq	John Torr, Esq.
George H Horsfall, Esq	

ACTUARY AND MANAGER: PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.
IRELAND. DUBLIN AND NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH: No. 49, DAME-STREET.
MEDICAL OFFICERS: Thomas E Beatty, Esq, M D, 18, Merrion-square North; J H Wharton, Esq, B A, T C D, L K, Q C P, F R C S, 34, York-street.
SOLICITOR. Edward John Smith, Esq, 31, Rutland-square.
LOCAL MANAGER. J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq. With Agencies in the principal towns.
N.B.—Influential Agents required in those places where the Company is not represented. Apply to J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq., Local Manager, 49, Dame-street, Dublin.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1825, CAPITAL £1,000,000.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT FOR IRELAND.
RALPH S CUSACK, Esq, J P, Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square, North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN F WALLER, Esq., LL.D., 4, Herbert-street.
The Directors hereby give notice that all their FIRE Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their LIFE Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices.
(By order) THOMAS MANLY, Secretary.
Dublin, 34 B, College-green, 30th Oct., 1860.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LAW LIFE ASSURANCE. Established 1839.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION. UNUSUAL ADVANTAGE.
Policy Holders have the option of applying the Bonus—
1st. In reduction of future premiums.
2nd. As an addition to the sum insured; or
3rd. The present value of the Bonus will be PAID IN CASH TO THE ASSURED.
There has already been added to policies of fourteen years standing,
BONUS amounting to £25 PER CENT.
NOTE.—Policies effected before the 21st December next, are entitled to one year's additional share of the profits.
M. H. ANDERSON, Agent, 11, SUFFOLK-STREET, DUBLIN.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.
MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Established 1836), No. 1, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.
TRUSTEES: George Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M.P., Lombard-street. Edward Septimus Codd, Esq., Fludyer-street. William Chippindale, Esq., Tonbridge. Andrew Lawrie, Esq., Charles-street, St. James'.
In order to entitle Policies to participate in the Fifth Division of Profits in 1862, they must be effected not later than the 31st Dec., 1860.
A fixed surrender value for Whole Term existing Policies of 40 per cent. of the ordinary Premiums received.
No extra charge for Service in Volunteer, Artillery, or Rifle Corps.
Annual Income.......................£77,000
Accumulated Funds..................£390,000.
W. T. ROBINSON, Actuary and Secretary.
DUBLIN OFFICE, 79, DAME-STREET.
AGENT—HENRY A. DILLON.
LOCAL AGENTS:

Armagh, Henry Harris.	Galway, Robert J Levers.
Athy, Mark Cross.	Kenmare, John M Mayberry.
Belfast, H H Hannay.	Kinsale, Joseph Hosford.
Do, F C Haddock.	Kilkenny, James George Robertson.
Ballinasloe, Captain James Bell.	Limerick, John Barrington.
Ballieboro', William Mahaffy.	Londonderry, James W Doherty.
Borris, George Chapman.	Longford, Messrs Kenna and Co.
Ballyconnell, Robert Roycroft.	Mountmellick, John A Fitzgerald.
Ballymahon, Thomas Maxwell.	Moy, Messrs Davidson.
Ballina, Peter Robertson.	Mullingar, George R. Gunning.
Cork, Messrs Noblett & Son.	Monaghan, Thomas E Wright.
Castlebar, Neal Davis.	Mallow, Henry Baggs.
Charleville, William Magrath.	Newry, Hutchinson Boyd.
Clonmel, Richard Graham.	Omagh, John M Crossan.
Castleblaney, John Cooney.	Sligo, Charles William Pollexfen.
Dundalk, James Parks.	Tandragee, E D Atkinson.
Dungannon, Messrs C & S Davidson.	Templeport, Robert Roycroft.
Dunmanway, A N Meade.	Virginia, Ralph Harman.
Ennis, Thomas Greene.	Waterford, Samuel Jones.
Enniscorthy, William Donovan.	
Edgeworthstown, John Simpson.	
Enniskillen, Hugh Copeland.	

Dress.

COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, AND 93, GRAFTON-STREET, AND 42 AND 43, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN.
FASHIONABLE AND ELEGANT NEW GOODS, IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.

Silk Department,	Ribbon Department,
Fancy Dress Department,	Flower and Feather Department,
Merino and Stuff Department,	Lace and Sewed Muslin Department,
Shawl Department,	Bonnet and Millinery Department,
Mantle Department,	Hosiery and Glove Department,
Fur Department,	Trimming and Haberdashery Department,
Ladies' Underclothing Department,	Cabinet and Stationery Department,
Children's Dress Department,	Boot and Shoe Department,
Calico and Muslin Department,	Shirt and Handkerchief Department,
Linen and Damask Department,	Gentlemen's Ready Made Department,
Flannel and Blanket Department,	Woollen Department.

N.B.—It is respectfully suggested that the entrance in Wicklow-street, being in a quiet thoroughfare, is the most convenient and retired for carriages.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, FLANNELS, AND BLANKETS.
WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON solicit attention to their Stock, which consists of every article requisite for Family Use, of the same superior description that has characterised their Goods for upwards of Sixty Years. They respectfully assert that no house in their trade can be in a position to offer better value.
Damask and Diaper Table Linens, Linen Sheetings, Towellings. Cambric Handkerchiefs in great variety.
WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON, 14, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN. Established A.D. 1793.

TO FAMILIES REQUIRING FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, TABLE LINEN, &c. for approaching Season.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS, 12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Beg to offer their Stock of above Goods, and every other article in General Drapery Goods. LINENS, TOWELLINGS, DIAPERS, LONGCLOTHS, MUSLINS, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, QUILTS, TOILET COVERS, &c., On most advantageous Terms.
Associated with none but the best manufacturers in Ireland, England, and Scotland, for upwards of half-a-century, and keeping none but goods they can guarantee the wear of, their House offers peculiar advantages, both for quality and prices, which are not undersold by any Establishment in the Kingdom.
They respectfully solicit an inspection.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
SELLING OFF. FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY, PREVIOUS TO ALTERATIONS.
W. H. CLIFT respectfully announces that, owing to his business increasing beyond expectation, he is compelled to enlarge his premises, and has decided upon clearing out a portion of his Stock at temptingly Low Prices, to effect a speedy clearance.
CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS, STAIR CARPETS, DRUGGETS, FELTS, MATTINGS, MATS, OIL CLOTHS, TABLE COVERS, &c. &c.
28, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.

MRS. MATTHEWS has the honour to announce her return from PARIS, and the arrival of her New Goods, consisting of a choice selection of Novelties in MILLINERY, MANTLES, SILKS, SHAWLS, And a variety of other Textures, suitable for the approaching Season, An inspection of which is respectfully solicited.
Warerooms, 49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

WOOLLEN SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SOCKS, AND GLOVES, Of the best selected quality, and in large variety, at EDWARD CARRIGAN'S, 34, BACHELOR'S-WALK, CARLISLE-BRIDGE.
N.B.—Just received, a supply of the Celebrated Driving Gloves, at One Shilling per pair.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
SMYTH & CO., Original Balbriggan Hosiers, 36 and 37, Lower Abbey-street, are now well assorted in the following, suitable to the coming season, for which they solicit the same kind patronage which has been extended to their establishment for upwards of seventy years:—

Gentlemen's	Ladies'
Balbriggan Socks,	Balbriggan Stockings,
Ditto Vests and Drawers,	Silk do.,
Shirts and Collars,	Merino do.,
Kid Gloves and Braces,	Coloured do.,
Scarfs and Ties,	Gloves and Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Merino, Silk, Wool Vests and Drawers,	Underclothing, in Woven, Linen, and Long Cloth.
Pocket Handkerchiefs.	

Indian and Colonial Outfits on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Agents for the sale of the celebrated Gweedore Socks.

Sermons.

THE ANNUAL CHARITY SERMON, in aid of the fund of the Charitable Association, for the Relief of Distressed Persons of every Denomination in the City of Dublin, will be preached (God willing) in Bethesda Chapel, On SUNDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 11th, 1860. By the Rev. JOHN ALCOCK, A.M., Chaplain.
The Charitable Association, founded in Bethesda Chapel in 1805, has received the support of the benevolent for fifty-five years.
Its object is to send its Visitors to the abodes of the well-conducted and industrious poor of this city, who usually support themselves by their own earnings, but who, from sickness or other circumstances, are temporarily thrown out of employment. It does not embrace those who are objects for the Poorhouse, nor encourage mendicancy by indiscriminate almsgiving, but exercises much circumspection in disbursing the funds placed at its disposal. When the Visitor is satisfied of the merits of a case, he is empowered to grant relief without any delay; and thus many have been preserved from burdens on the public, and enabled them to maintain themselves and their families.
The funds are now quite exhausted, and the Committee must mainly depend on the result of the Appeal to be made on the occasion for aid to carry on their good work during the approaching winter.
Contributions from those who cannot attend the Sermon will be thankfully received by any of the following Committee of Visitors:—Rev John Alcock, Rev W P H Dobbin, Rev H Hainham, Rev John Hare, Rev J J MacSorley, Rev Henry Hare, Rev E Marks, D D; Rev S M Moore, Rev J O'Carroll, Rev E O'Meara, Rev W J Phipps, Rev T H Shore, Rev H V White, Dr Twedy, Mrs Marks, Miss Daniel, Miss Hallahan.
Treasurers—DAVID LA TOUCHE and Co., Esqrs., Bank, Castle-street: Secretary—Rev HENRY V WHITE, 1, Wesley-place, Clanbrassil-street.
Registrar—J G STRICKLAND, Esq., Hospital, Rutland-square, LETTER BOX, No. 54, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Money.

£200 or £300 will be invested in the purchase of a small HOUSE or COTTAGE, North side.—Address, giving full particulars, to "W. H., House," IRISH TIMES Office.

£20,000 FOR ONE POUND.—Distribution of Capital of Twelve Millions Pounds Sterling of the Austrian Loan of the year 1858, authorised and guaranteed by Government. The prospectus will be sent (post free) on application to F. E. FULD and Co., Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine; or, to save foreign postage, addressed Fuld and Co., 32, Vintners-street, Strand, London W. C., will be immediately transmitted.

Publications.

On Wednesday next will be published, 8vo sewed, Price 1s, THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN: The Letters of "PUBLIUS" in the *Daily Express*, accompanied by a Final Letter to the Public.
Dublin: HODGES, SMITH, & Co., 104, Grafton-street, Booksellers to the University.

THE REV. MR. FORREST'S ADDRESS TO YOUNG MEN. This day is Published, Price One Penny.
The Third Number of THE REVIVALIST, OR SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICE RECORD.
Containing Reports of the various Meetings and Special Services held at the Metropolitan Hall, and other Places of Worship in Dublin; together with interesting particulars relative to Meetings and Lectures held in connection with Young Men's Associations during the past week.
Published by W. MACDONA, at the Office, 25, William-street, Dublin, and Sold by all Booksellers.
N.B.—Five Copies will be sent Free by Post for 6d. Persons residing in the suburbs can procure it through the Newsvender who supplies the district.
Agents wanted throughout Ireland.

Cards.

A CARD.—AN ACCOMMODATION TO FAMILIES. The highest price in cash will be given for Ladies' and Gent.'s Left-off Wearing Apparel, Old China, Paintings and Engravings, Meerschaum Pipe, Old Music, small parcels of Books, and every description of miscellaneous property.—Letters addressed to FRANCIS MONKS, No. 80, Great Britain-street, will meet with prompt attention.

ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHY, CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING, &c., &c. E. J. HARTY
Begs to intimate to his friends and the public his Removal, in a few days, from No. 9 to 39, DAME-STREET, where much more capacious premises have been fitted up, to enable him to execute with facility the increasing demands of his kind patrons.
E. J. HARTY, ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER, CHROMOLITHOGRAPHER, ENGRAVER, &c., &c. (Exactly opposite Crow-street), DUBLIN.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION: JOHN J. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer and Printer, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Scale of Prices:—

	Reduced s. d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2 0
500 Envelopes to match	2 0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2 9
500 Envelopes to match	3 3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3 3
500 Envelopes to match	2 6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4 3
500 Envelopes to match	3 0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5 4
500 Envelopes to match	3 6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6 6
500 Envelopes to match	4 6

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

IMPROVED TURKISH OR OLD ROMAN BATHS,
As revived by Dr. BARTER, in the year 1856, and erected under his superintendance at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Bray, Killarney, Blarney, &c.
Go and take "THE BATH" at Lincoln-place, Dublin.
Admittance Daily (Sundays excepted,) from 6 o'clock, a.m., to 8 o'clock, p.m.
A Café Restaurant attached to the Establishment.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

FENDERS. The largest and most varied Assortment in the Kingdom, With FIRE-IRONS to suit, at HODGES AND SONS', 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, AND 20 AND 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent assortment IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

Miscellaneous.

TO FAMILIES. For Genuine Old Wines, New Season's Teas, Pure Old Islay and Dublin Whiskey, Cognac Brandy, Guinness' Double Stout, Bass' and other Pale Ales, try the Old-Established Tea and Wine Warehouse,
Nos. 12 and 13, GREAT DENMARK-STREET. ROBERT BLAKE, Importer.
Daily delivery, within five miles of the city; Kingstown and Blackrock, every Tuesday and Friday.

GINGER WINE. BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO. are desirous of bringing before the Public their GINGER WINE, an article on which they have bestowed considerable care and attention, and which, if more generally known, would, they feel confident, supply the place of many more expensive Wines. It is a valuable stomachic, and peculiarly adapted for invalid and family use.
Sold Wholesale by BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, MARY-STREET, and Retail by all Grocers and Wine Merchants throughout the country.

WINES MATURED IN WOOD.

Good Stout Port..................	26s	per dozen.
Old Silky Port..................	30s to 36s	"
First-class Sherry...............	30s to 32s	"
Excellent Sherry................	26s	"

GEO. CHARLES BETTS & CO., Direct Wine Importers, 30, HENRY-STREET.

KINAHAN, SONS, AND SMITH beg to inform their Customers and the Public that for the purpose of preventing a continuance of imposition, they have new seals and labels on their whiskey and brandy bottles, and, as a further precaution, the corks are all branded with the name "Kinahan."

Kinahan's L L Whiskey	..	19s per gallon.
" 5 years old	..	17s 8d "
Cognac Brandy	..	26s and 32s "
Ditto rare old	..	4s 6d and 7s per flask.

CARLISLE BUILDINGS, DUBLIN.

NEW FRUIT. M'MASTER & CO. beg to announce the arrival of the "Little Jenny," from Alicante, having on board for them 500 packages Valentia Raisins, 20 boxes and 5 brls. Valentia Almonds, and 20 bales Licorice Root, and have recently received by the "Mystery," "Vasco de Gama," and "De Bras," 5,020 packages of Valentia and larger Muscatel Raisins, 200 boxes Figs and 120 cases Cocoa shell; and by the "Hecla" and "Asia Sofia," at Surnas, 3,173 packages extra Eleme and pulled Turkish Figs, and 192 packages Sultana Raisins; and by "Mavrocordato" and "Venetian," from Patras, 40 barrels and 40 cases Currants; and daily expect a further consignment by the "Christina," from Patras. They also expect their first consignment of French Plums, in rich custom and glass jars, by the "De Bans," now loading at Bourdeaux, all of which they will dispose of on moderate terms.
1d, Capel-street, Nov. 3, 1860.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS., 14. Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 83, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale—W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES. J. & J. COLMAN'S MUSTARD may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature. 26, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

FRENCH COLZA OIL, 4s 6d PER GALLON.
Liquid Gas or Belmontine Oil, 4s 6d per Gallon.
Paraffin Oil, 3s 3d do.
Lamp Oil, 4s 0d do.
Reduction made in the above prices, if taken in quantities.
Lamp Wick and Glasses, suitable for the Moderateur and Paraffin Lamp, Imported and Sold by WILLIAM ELLWOOD, Family Druggist, 146, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, DUBLIN. Within one door of North Great George's-street, opposite Marlborough-street.

BRIGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland, A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FINE COLZA OIL. H. LEEDOM & CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply for the coming season the same quality of fine Colza Oil which gave so much satisfaction during the last four or five winters. For purity and brilliancy of light it cannot be surpassed.
HAMPTON LEEDOM & CO., WAX CHANDLERS AND OIL MERCHANTS, Agents for Price's Patent Candles, 34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

GASFITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in Chandeliers, Lobby Lights, Lanterns, Brackets, &c., &c.
We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection.
GREGG AND SON, LAMP-MAKERS AND GASFITTERS, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE NEW LAMPS BELMONTINE, PARAFFIN, &c. M'CARTHY AND Co., Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, 55, WILLIAM-STREET,
Have an extensive assortment of the above, varying in price from 1s 3d each to £2 10s.
Superior Belmontine, Paraffin, and Colza Oils: (Two doors from the Lord Mayor's Court.)

GAS LIGHTING. The newest and most beautiful designs for Gas Lustres, Hall Study, and Lobby Lights, in ARTISTIC BRONZE, ORMOLU AND CRYSTAL. WILLIAM DANIEL,
Having just completed his Winter Stock, which embraces every novelty, and affords a varied collection to choose from at very moderate prices, claims particular attention to the superior quality of his gas fittings and mode of erection.
Gas Engineering Establishment and Show-rooms, 55, MARY STREET, DUBLIN.
Sole Agent for the Patent National Gas Apparatus, for lighting Country Mansions, Colleges, Factories, Mills, &c.

PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE, for Pumping, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or Driving their Machines.
This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland.
It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the Steam-engine:—It costs nothing for fuel, will work safely day and night with occasional attention, is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed.
All particulars may be obtained upon enclosing one stamp to J. R. PEILL, Sole Manufacturer, 17, New Park-street, Southwark, London; or, to L. R. MOONEY, 26, Summer-hill, Dublin.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

Wants.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by an active, well-educated Gentleman, on very moderate terms; no idler, but a willing workman; a trial asked.—Address, "A. B., Protestant," IRISH TIMES Office

WANT SITUATIONS.

WANTED, a Situation as CHILDREN'S MAID, or to attend a lady, is a dress maker; can do plain work, or, if required, wash and make up; can be highly recommended.—Address "S. Q.," Portarlington.

COOK, in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family, where a Kitchenmaid is kept, a respectable, steady Woman, who understands her business thoroughly—soups, pastry, and made dishes; would be found trustworthy and obliging; is highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "J. K.," 132, Lower Baggot street; or 1, Merrion-row.

COOK (good, plain) AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small family.—A Lady is anxious to procure a situation for a steady, good servant, who can be highly recommended; she perfectly understands her business; is very attentive, obliging, and strictly trustworthy.—Address "M. T.," 5, Lower Sackville-street, or 2, Cavendish-row.

A MAN and his Wife want Situations, the Man as GENERAL INSIDE SERVANT, who perfectly understands his business; can drive, if required; the Woman as GOOD COOK, or would go as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT in a small, quiet family; is a Protestant, and both can be highly recommended by several families in town.—Address "J.H.," 56, South King-street, or Mr. M'MANUS, 32, Henry-street.

WANTS a Situation, as INSIDE SERVANT, a steady, active, young Man, who understands his business perfectly; plate and, lamps &c.; is a Protestant, without any incumbrance or followers; can be well recommended from both town and country.—Any commands addressed "J. B.," IRISH TIMES Office, Lower Abbey-street, or 15, Merrion-row, will be attended to.

WANTS a Situation, as COACHMAN, a respectable Young Man from the Country, can drive in double or single harness; character good; references and discharges unexceptionable.—Address "G. T.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a Situation as GROOM AND COACHMAN, a steady, respectable Man, has long and satisfactory discharges; is a good driver; can wait at table; understands the care of horses and carriages; is only a few days disengaged.—Address "S. F.," 68, Grafton-street.

LIGHT PORTER AND MESSENGER.—A respectable Young Man; can be highly recommended; knows the city well; can read and write, and is a good accountant, if required; will be found active, willing, and obliging, as his testimonials will certify; the advertiser is a Protestant, and prefers a Protestant situation.—Address "T. F.," 31½, Henry-street, one door from Sackville street.

PORTER, or otherwise, an active Young Man, a Protestant, married, without family; writes a good hand; and understands the care of Horses well, and will be highly recommended by his present employer, whom he has been with for a long period, but will be disengaged in a few days.—Address "E. M.," IRISH TIMES Office.

GARDENER.—A Young Man, just disengaged, wants a Situation as above; is a hard-working, trustworthy person; could undertake the care of a small farm; would have no objection to take care of a horse and car; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended by his former employers.—Address "H. C.," care of W. DRUMMOND & SON, 58, Dawson-street, or at the IRISH TIMES Office.

Wanted.

WANTED, A PORTER FOR TRINITY COLLEGE. The Candidates who were selected on the former occasion are invited to call on Mr. HIGGERTON, with their testimonials, on or before Wednesday, the 7th inst.

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE LAD, having a perfect knowledge of the Tobacco and Cigar Trade; must be well recommended.—Apply at 66, Dawson-street (corner of Nassau-street).

SACKVILLE-STREET REGISTRATION OFFICE.—BUTLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS wanting for first-class Houses.—Apply to Mr. POWELL, 2, Upper Sackville-street.

J. TWEEDALL, MANUFACTURING CUTLER, 39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN, (Late of Lamprey's).
I beg to call attention to my Stock of Plated Forks, Spoons, &c., Patent Cork Screws, Children's Knives and Forks, Masticating knives, Knife and Fork for persons with one hand, Instantaneous Pen Makers, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in case; Hunting and Military Spurs, Saunders' American Razor Strop and Paste; Champagne Brushes, Shaving Boxes, Mechi's Razor Strop and Paste; Horse Clipping Nippers, Flower Gatherers and Grape Scissors; Hoof Clipping Files, Nail Nippers, Button Hooks, Corn Rasps, Ladies' Pages and Glove Buttoners; Sugar Nippers, Silver Needles, Silver and Steel Thimbles, Steel Bodkins, Stilettoes, Mordan's Leads for Pencils, Steel Albert Chains and Watch Keys; Tweezers, Shawl Pins, Railway Whistles, Dog Collars, Fencing Foils and Masks, and every other article in the Trade, in variety, and at Moderate Prices.
Old Ivory Handles Newly Bladed. Blunt Knives Ground and Sharpened; Razors carefully Sharpened; Pen Knives Sharpened, or Newly Bladed; Scissors Ground and Sharpened; all kinds of CUTLERY Made to Order and Repaired. NO SECOND PRICE.

PRIZE POULTRY.—FOR SALE, Grey Dorkings, from Captain HORNBY'S celebrated Birmingham Cup birds; Black Spanish, from Captain HORNBY'S 100 guinea birds; and White Crested Black Fowl, from the first breeders in England, which were prepared and intended for Exhibition at the Royal Dublin Society's Winter Show, but from which "Poultry" are this year excluded.—To be seen at Rose-hill, top of Carysfort-avenue, one mile from the Blackrock Station.

BREAD.—German Barm Bread, of delicious sweetness and flavour; keeps perfectly free from the least acidity for days. To be had at JAMES WALSHE'S, 23, MOORE-STREET, DUBLIN.

GILCRUX COLLIERY.—OFFICE, 25, CITY-QUAY. Large arrivals of those superior House Coal, which can be supplied to the public through any of the merchants in the trade.—E. S. G. ROBINSON, Colliery Agent.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY. The beautiful articles of Plate Glass, Manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, and shipped to any port in Ireland.
H. SIBTHORPE AND SONS, Agents of Ireland, 11 & 12, CORK-HILL, DUBLIN.
French Mirrors and Pier Glasses always in stock.

METALLIC BEDSTEADS. The Patent Fancet Joint ones are superior in stability and appearance to other descriptions. Manufactured solely by the Patentees, at Seville Iron Works, Seville-place, Dublin (near the Drogheda Railway Terminus).

FRED. LEWIS' TROTTER OIL, is the only genuine. Each Bottle is signed "FRED. LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' MARROW OIL is warranted pure, and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED. LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED. LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED. LEWIS, Wholesale Perfumer and Refined Soap Maker, FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH.
Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufacture of the above Company, embracing WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS, and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers.
The trade are referred to the Company's Agents COCKLE AND HOPKINS, 3, TEMPLE-LANE, DUBLIN.

GAS SPERMACETI CANDLES.—The most Elegant Candle of the Season. SPERMACETI AND PARAFFIN CANDLES Reduced in Price.
GEORGE DIXON, SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, OIL MERCHANT, &c.
WAREROOMS, 1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.

Medical.

BUXTON HOUSE, DUBLIN. For the treatment of persons suffering from GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS, and CUTANEOUS DISEASE. Under the direction of HENRY TWEEDY, M.D., 18, Rutland-square, East, of whom all particulars may be learned.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each ... £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from ... 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from ... 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M D, F.R.S., Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.
"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES: ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL) 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and DR. BUTLER, 34, Lr. Sackville-street.

IN CHANCERY.
ADVERTISEMENT TO CREDITORS, LEGATEES, AND ENCUMBRANCERS.

Cause Petition Under the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850. In the matter of Laurence Murray, Petitioner; Thomas Walsh, Executor of George Holmes, Respondent.

I HEREBY require all persons claiming to be creditors or pecuniary legatees of George Holmes, late of the Alleys, Drogheda, gentleman, deceased, on or before the 12th day of MAY next, to furnish in writing to the Petitioner, or to his Solicitor, William A. M'Kenna, No. 49, Talbot-street, Dublin, the amount and particulars of their several demands (accompanied, in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts), in order that the Petitioner may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter such or so much of their demands as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of same, said creditors shall receive due notice. And all such creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges in my office in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall have respectively received notice of such disallowance.

I also require all persons having claims affecting the real and freehold Estate of the said George Holmes, to file same at my Chambers, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, on or before the 12th of May next, in order that same may be proceeded on and proved, according to the General Orders of the 19th May, 1857.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1860.

EDWARD LITTON, Master in Chancery.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER M'KENNA, Solicitor for the Petitioner, No. 49, Talbot-street, Dublin.

PARIS WINTER FASHIONS.

Mrs. ALCOCK begs to announce she has received all the leading Novelties in Millinery Bonnets, Trimmed Straw, and Crinoline ditto, Head Dresses, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces and Mantles. Droguet and Steel Skirts.

Also, New Styles in Dressmaking, to which department she particularly directs attention.

N.B.—Terms extremely moderate.

32, DAWSON-STREET. (Opposite the Mansion-House.)

PARIS FASHIONS.

MADAME MANJON begs to announce to her kind Patrons her return from Paris with her personally selected purchases, consisting of all the Novelties of the Season in Millinery Bonnets, Trimmed Straw do., Crinoline do., &c., &c., Wreaths, Coiffures, Ribbons, &c.,

For which she begs to solicit an early inspection.

44, DAWSON-STREET.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.

I wish particularly to call attention to some cloths I have had specially manufactured for Riding Habits. The object I have had in view is to attain great firmness of texture without undue weight of material. The reputation my house has attained for its style of Cutting renders it unnecessary to dwell on this head.

RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

DAMASK AND CHINTZ WAREHOUSE, 62, HENRY STREET, (Corner of DENMARK-STREET). J. CORBETT AND CO. beg to inform the Trade and the Public that their EXTENSIVE STOCK is now ready for inspection.

REAL WITNEY AND FRENCH BLANKETS.

WALPOLE & GEOGHEGAN respectfully announce the arrival of several bales of the above VERY SUPERIOR GOODS, ordered and finished during the summer months. THE IRISH TABLE DAMASK, AND LINEN WAREHOUSE, ESTABLISHED A. D. 1766, 8 and 9, SUFFOLK-STREET.

28, Lower Sackville-street.

MERCERY DEPARTMENT.—My Winter Stock for this department is completed, and comprises Gentlemen's Underclothing in Lambs' Wool, Merino and other fabrics, in VESTS, PANTS, AND HOSIERY; CLOTH GLOVES, BEST KID GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, HATS, &c.,

All the latest styles, and from the best makers.

The SHIRTS, Six for Thirty Shillings, will be found excellent value.

RICHARD ALLEN.

Mercery Department, Ground Floor.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.

Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—

THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!! A Written Engagement for Two Years. J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN. Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.

WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

WORK WELL DONE.

SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION, 76, GRAFTON-STREET. Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns. Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Dresses made and repaired; Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.

Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses. Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 2, Wilton-place, Secretary Warerooms, on the first floor.

☞ Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

NEW GASALIERS, ORMOLU, BRONZE, AND CRYSTAL.

J. EDMUNDSON and CO. invite inspection of their large assortment of the above, comprising the most beautiful designs in Gasaliers for Drawing-rooms, Saloons, Galleries, Staircases, Entrance Halls, &c.

J. E. and CO. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas-making Apparatus for Private Houses, by means of which Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Mansions, Out-offices, and Farm Steadings can be brilliantly lighted with Gas, at an expense much less than from oil or candles.

Gas-Fitting and House-Furnishing Ironmongery Warerooms, 34, 35, and 36 CAPEL-STREET. J. EDMUNDSON and CO.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND TOBACCONISTS FANCY GOODS of every description—Wholesale, Retail and for exportation, at EDWARD KEEVIL'S WHOLESALE PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

Now ready, Price Twopence.

POPISH RULE AND GOD-SENT DELIVERANCE; Or, the Days of William the Third. A Lecture. By WM. JOHNSTON, M.A. Published at the request of the Orangemen of Belfast.

"I have read the Lecture with much interest. It is a capital resume of the great crisis in our Constitutional History."—Rev. George Croly, LL.D., Author of the "Salathiel."

"The lecturer speaks the truth fearlessly. The style is terse and nervous, and some passages possess great beauty. The story told should never be forgotten by Protestants. The publication of the lecture will serve the cause of Protestantism."—Derry Sentinel.

"In the lecture before us, there is no mincing of facts to suit present expediency-mongers; but a plain unvarnished statement of the history of the time and the deliverance effected by the 'associates' of which Harris speaks, whose nuclei were Enniskillen and Derry. Mr. Johnston has done them all the justice his limits would afford."—Armagh Guardian.

Belfast: GEORGE PHILLIPS & SON. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Edinburgh: Myles Macphail. Dublin: Wm. Curry & Co.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH (Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.

Sundays, from 9 to 11.

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s., Medicine included.

A MEETING of the Band of Hope Total Abstinence Association will be held (God willing) on THIS (Monday) EVENING, NOVEMBER 5, in the New Schoolhouse, Coombe, for the purpose of enrolling members. Several gentlemen are expected to address the meeting. Rule—Never take the first glass.

Education.

CIVIL SERVICE, MILITARY, AND COLLEGIATE EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. W. H. KILLINGLEY still continue to hold Morning and Evening Classes, at his residence, No. 36, Lower Mountpleasant-avenue.

Prospectuses can be obtained on application.

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WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.

H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.

The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.

Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.

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PRINCIPALS: REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.; FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.

Classical Masters—THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sch. and First Classical Sizar, T.C.D. and JAMES CURRAN, Sch. T.C.D.

Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., lately Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.

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The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable character of the Bank return, and the pressure which, judging from it, would appear to have existed. Money was very abundant during the past week, and in general lower rates were submitted to. In fact, the current rate of discount was fully from 3s 9d to 5s per cent. under the Bank minimum, and although considerable caution is being still exercised by all the discount houses, there is, nevertheless, greater disposition to afford accommodation. On the Stock Exchange, too, money is easier, but this is not surprising, as in the present tone of the market short loans on Government Securities are much more palatable than discounts.

The continuing drain from the Bank of England is still exciting considerable attention, and is, at the present time, one of the principal causes inducing caution on the part of the lenders; the Bullion, however, stands at over £14,000,000, after deducting the decrease of £307,000 on the week. In the Private Deposits, there has been a decrease of £1,100,000, while there has been a falling off in the Reserve of £363,000; the circulation has increased, as also the other securities, so that nearly all the features presented by the last return are unfavourable.

The imports of specie during the week have been to the extent of about £500,000, but the exports have been considerably more, and already large quantities of silver are engaged for the next China mail. A considerable sum in gold is, however, due from Australia, but it is likely to be taken up for exportation immediately on its arrival.

Funds have not shown much alteration during the week, and have scarcely varied in price. They have been, however, somewhat stronger in tone, and this may be owing to large quantities of Stock having been taken off the market and borrowed, which will make this security not so abundant. The monthly settlement, however, is not likely to be a heavy one, or to be much affected by speculative transactions.

In the Dublin market there has been rather a fair amount of business transacted. Share business has been, in some cases active, especially in Connorree Mining Shares, which have risen to a high premium, and have been, even at the advanced high rates eagerly sought after; they have also changed hands to a very large extent. This has also been the case with Atlantics, which, though not pressed, were still on sale.

A decided rally took place in the English funds towards the close, this evening, the upward movement being particularly noticeable in Consols for Deferred Transfers, which stood fully one-quarter higher than yesterday. Our local market was uninfluenced by the advance which occurred in the London Stock Exchange, owing to the early hour at which business is transacted here on Saturdays. New Three per Cents. were alone operated in, and were a shade higher; the dealings, although circumscribed, manifesting a firm appearance. Banking Securities were entirely neglected to-day. Provincials were offering for sale, and Royals were £27½ to £27¾. The other securities being still unchanged in their nominal value.

In Steam there was rather more activity than recently. The only change to be noticed is that in Dublin and Glasgows, for which a premium of £1 was readily procured, steadiness being manifested at the enhanced value. Atlantics were again tolerably steady at £4. The City of Dublin Shares of 1836 realised their former rate (£53½), as did also the issue of 1860; the value of the latter shares indicating a slightly higher rate of premium than that recorded in the other shares of the City of Dublin Company. Par was again obtained for Dundalks (limited), at which, however, more could have been procured. Last rate was tendered for Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares.

In Mines—Carysforts (15s paid) were again exchanged at a discount of 1s 6d per share, and were still on sale at the price. The interest in Connorrees seems as yet to be unabated; notwithstanding the symptoms of weakness which showed themselves towards the close of business yesterday, a smart advance was eagerly offered at the commencement to-day, but this seems to have again caused a corresponding downward movement; the improvement established at the opening being almost wholly lost in consequence. Mining Company of Ireland were steady at a fractional falling off. Wicklow Coppers to be had at yesterday's value.

In Miscellaneous—Alliance and Consumers' Gas were a shade lower, but steady. Nominal rates in Patriotic Insurance were £6 to £6½.

The only feature worthy of notice in Railways is, that in Belfast and Northern Counties, which accepted a rise of £1 10s per share, the market manifested a steady appearance. Dublin and Wexfords barely realised their previous price (£5); there being still sellers at the quotation, and buyers over £4¾. Midland Great Western Halves were unchanged; the original shares were negociated at an advance of one-quarter, and continued in request. There were sellers of Dublin and Belfasts, and of Dundalks and Enniskillens. Newry and Rostrevors were offered at £7. In Preference, Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cents. (A) were exchanged at a slightly better price, and appeared steady. No quotations was effected in any of the other Preference Shares; the nominal quotations being precisely similar to last reported.

There was a meeting of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company held during the week to confirm the resolution passed at the last half-yearly meeting, in reference to the alteration in the nominal value of the company's share by subdividing the £5 into £1 shares. As we stated on a former occasion this arrangement will be productive of many advantages, and will afford much greater facility both for the purchaser, and sale of the shares.

Another new vessel, the Torch, a twin sister of the Star, and belonging to the same company—the Dublin and Liverpool Screw Steam Company—arrived from Greenock to-day, in the able charge of Captain Cooper. In appearance, size, tonnage, &c., she differs but little, if at all, from the latter vessel, and was built by the same firm, Messrs. Lawrence, Hill, & Co., of Port Glasgow. She made an excellent run from Greenock, and promises to be a fast-sailing boat and admirably suited for the Dublin and Liverpool trade. She is altogether a very nice model and has particularly good steerage accommodation. It is likely she will be at once placed on the Dublin and Liverpool station.

The Custom Duties for the past week, have amounted to £18,936 16s. 8d. against £17,392 the corresponding week last year:—

	£	s.	d.
Tea,	8,837	2	11
Sugar,	1,432	9	1
Refined ditto,	418	8	0
Coffee,	83	17	9
Wine,	975	13	1
Spirits,	909	4	1
Tobacco,	5,914	1	1
Timber,	4	10	3
Miscellaneous,	861	2	8
Total,	£18,936	16	8

The following is a return of the exports of porter for the week taken from the *Daily List*:—

	Hhds.
Guinness and Son,	1,120
Manders and Co.,	214
J. Darcy and Son,	1-3
Findlater and Co.,	185
Watkins and Co.	86
P. and J. Sweetman,	83
Jameson, Pim, and Co.,	53
Brennan, Price, and Co,	49
Caffrey	—
All others,	78
Total	2,055

The following remarks on the metal market we quote from the *Mining Journal*:—

There is little or no alteration in the state of our market; the demand as yet is by no means satisfactory, and any attempt to advance prices is premature; in fact, it requires all the combined strength of sellers to support current rates. It is generally admitted by one and all connected with metals that such a monotonous time for so long together has scarcely, or never, been experienced, and as the year is fast drawing to a close, there seems very little chance before its expiration of being able to make good to any extent the shortcomings of the previous part of the year.

Copper—Ever since the last rise in this metal buyers have looked upon the market as doubtful, and for some time past a fall has been daily anticipated. Shipping orders for manufactured are in very limited numbers, and mostly at prices beyond fixed rates. The stocks of foreign are large, and further supplies can very well be dispensed with for the next two or three months. Chilli, £91; Spanish, £96; Copiapo, £96; Kapunda, £103. Barra Burra £105. Yellow metal for shipment is only saleable at reduced prices.

IRON.—Rails are quiet, but the late improvement in rates is maintained. Welsh bars are also in better request, but buyers are scarcely reconciled to the recent advance, and mostly object to pay more than 2s 6d per ton extra; ironmasters want 5s to 7s 6d per ton additional, which it is probable by evincing a little firmness may be obtained, although the high rate of freights undoubtedly operates very much against our market, and there is, perhaps, nothing that would give a greater impetus to our trade than freights reduced to the average standard; nevertheless, an advance in freights appears of less consideration to shippers, compared with a corresponding rise in the price of iron, yet in the end it amounts to the same thing. It is well known merchants frequently quibble about 2s 6d per ton in iron, and are less stringent in their freight, whereas it would be more to the interest of buyers to give more in price and less in freight. Staffordshire bars, hoops, sheets and nail rods are not much in demand, and prices unaltered. Swedish bars have lately assumed an upward tendency, all the cheap parcels are now cleared off, and sellers demand £11 10s, Indian assortments. The price of Scotch pigs has ruled at 52s, mixed numbers; 51s. No. 1. Market closes steady but quiet.

Lead—A fair amount of business continues to be transacted in this metal, and prices of both English and foreign are firm. Spanish, of soft quality, saleable at £20 15s.

Spelter—The principal inquiry is speculative, and with long prompts there are buyers, but as the price is already very low holders are not much disposed to accept such terms, unless an equivalent price is obtained. An increasing stock is not likely to give confidence to consumers or shippers, and it is very doubtful whether any advance can be effected in the face of a stock in London of 4,500 tons. There is not sufficient life in trade to stimulate buyers to operate freely; we must first have a good legitimate demand, and then strengthened by speculative purchases, before any real and substantial improvement can be made.

At the Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2,568 tons of ore were sold, realising £16,288 8s 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, £133 10s; average produce 6¾; average price per ton, £6 7s; quantity of fine copper, 174 tons 18 cwts.

Compared with the last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard, £5 14s, and in the price per ton of ore about 7s 7d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard £7 8s, and in the price per ton of ore of about 9s 6d.

The following is our usual comparative statement of prices:—

	Oct. 30.	Nov. 3
Consols	91¼	91⅛
	91¼	91⅛
New Three per cents.	45½	47
Belfast & Northern Counties x d	14½	15
Cork and Bandon	10½	10½
Cork and Passage	43½	43½
Belfast Junction	75	74½
Dublin and Drogheda	x d	x d
Dublin and Kingstown	5	5
Dublin and Wicklow	12	12
Dundalk and Enniskillen	1½	11¾
Great Southern and Western	6	6½
Irish South Eastern	51½	53½
Midland Great Western	23½	23½
Waterford and Limerick	40½	240½
Bank of Ireland	37	37
Hibernian	63½	64
National	27½	27½
Royal	4	4
Atlantic	105	105
City of Dublin	54	44
Steam Ship Building Co.	10	10
Dundalk	14s 0d	13s 6d
Carysfort Mining Co.	3ss 0d	63s
Connorree	4½	4½
General Mining Company	13½	13½
Mining Co. of Ireland	69	64½
Wicklow Copper	9½	9½
Alliance Gas		

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols.	1½	91½ 92	—	91½ ⅝		
Ditto for Account	—	—	—	—	91⅝ ½	—
3 per cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. Stock	91½ ¼	91⅝ ½	91½	91½ ¼	91½ ¼	91½
Ditto for Account	91½ ¼	—	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91¼
Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Nov. 3.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

New 3 per Cent. Stock	91½ ¼
Ditto account, 8th November	91½ ¼
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited) account	4
City of Dublin	53½
Ditto Issue of 1838	5½
Ditto Issue of 1860	51
Dublin and Glasgow	10
Dundalk (Limited)	
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	13s 6d
Connorree (Limited)	63s 2d
Mining Company of Ireland,	13½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas account	9½ ¾
RAILWAYS.	
Belfast and Northern Counties	47
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	5
Midland Great Western	53½
Do. Half Shares	26
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	10½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th November Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—NOVEMBER 3.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	92¾ 93
Account,	92¾ 93
New Threes,	91⅛ ¼
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92¾ 93
Account,	92¾ 93
New Threes	91⅛ ¼
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92¾ 93
Account,	92¾ 93
New Threes,	91⅛ ¼
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92¾ 93
Account,	92¾ 93
New Threes,	91⅛ ¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92¾ 93
Account,	92¾ 93
New Threes,	91⅛ ¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 2 prem.; Eastern Counties, 52½; Caledonian, 91½; Great Northern, 115½ ¼; Great Western, 72½; Great Western of Canada, 13; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117 117½ ¼; London and North Western, 100 100½; Leeds Northern, 88½; Manchester, Sheffield, —; Lincolnshire, 47½; Midland Stock, 133½ ¼; South Eastern, 84½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 10 ¾; York and North Midland, 88½; London and South Western, 95 4½; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern, A, 117; Grand Trunks, 23; North British, 69½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank stock, 231; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been very steady all the morning at 92¾ to 93, little doing, alternately buyers at 93 fifteen-sixteenth. Shares are also steady at closing rates of yesterday, but soon improved and are now very firm at about one-fourth per cent higher, but very little doing. Canadians steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

Neither news from China nor the better quotations from Paris Bourse, have had any effect on English Funds to-day, which have remained without animation at the prices of Wednesday. There was no alteration in rates for money. No gold of any importance was taken from the Bank to-day. In the Foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates were about same as last post. The corn markets were efficient this morning, at the rates of Monday, and the business transacted was less than for some weeks past. In the Colonial Produce market during the week large transactions have taken place, and occasionally at higher rates.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

The news from China has shown no impulse to the Stock markets. The Funds to-day were especially dull, though not closing lower than on Wednesday. In the Share markets prices generally steady, although business was very languid. Grand Trunk of Canada recovered to 23 to one-half. The Discount market was rather more active, owing to the approach of the 4th, and the operations at the Bank were more numerous. The Bank return of this evening indicates a decided decrease in the commercial demand for money, and with a falling off of £307,403 in the coin and bullion point to a dearer money market.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, Nov. 3.—Sugar very firm, very little doing in Mauritius at full rates. Coffee quiet since China advices. Rice firm. Saltpetre steady, latest transactions 6 per cent., at 43s; 6¾ to 3¾ per cent. at 43s; 6½ to 3½. Tallow market steady at 61s on the spot, and for the year, 61s 6d to 62s, January to March.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Nov. 3.—Large show of farmers' wheat in miserable condition. Sales very irregular, and prices varied from 44s to 60s per qr., according to quality. Very large arrival from abroad, chiefly from France, and trade dull. Sales only practicable, if in good condition, at almost unsaleable prices. Flour slow sale at barely last week's rates. Barley in large supply and 1s lower. Oats firm with moderate demand. Beans and peas much wanted.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 3.—Sale to-day 20,000 bales, including 8,000 on spec., and for export. Market active and a farthing since yesterday.

CORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 3.—White wheat wheat, 28s 37s 6d; red wheat, 27s to 32s; oats 12s to 16s 2; barley 15s to 20s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—First, 112s; seconds, 110s; thirds 99s; fourths, 98s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s. 1,350 in market.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET—There was a very small supply of farmers' grain at market to-day. Prime samples of wheat realised an advance of 6d, and oats of 3d per barrel on the currencies of the week; but middling and inferior samples of both kinds moved off slowly at the quotations of last Saturday. White wheat, 30s to 33s; red, 27s to 32s; white oats, 15s to 16s; black, 14s 6d; barley, 17s to 20s.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

The arrivals of foreign wheat, and flour, and spring corn this week are moderate. The attendance on this day's market was moderate, the little English wheat on sale realised Monday's prices; foreign was confined to retail sales, for which full prices were obtained. Barley, beans and peas, brought Monday's prices. For oats there was a good demand at an advance of 6d to 1s per qr.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	1510	1260	50	—	—	1065 sks
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	1520	—	—	—
Foreign	11,680	5,010	14,330	—	—	3,710 brls. 1710 sks.

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DISPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Cape of Good Hope [D]	6 a m Nov 5.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	7 a m Nov 6.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Nov 6.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Nov 6.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 8.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	6 p m Nov 8.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 9.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Nov 10.
America (New York) [Q]	7 a m Nov 11.
India (Bombay) [S]	6 p m Nov 11.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Nov 13.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 15.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 16.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 16.
West Indies and Pacific	
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Nov 16.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	6 p m Nov 16.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	7 a m Nov 18.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c. [S]	6 a m Nov 19.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	6 p m Nov 19.
America (New York) [S]	7 a m Nov 20.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	6 a m Nov 22.
West Coast of Africa [L]	7 a m Nov 23.
Brazil, &c., by French Packet	6 a m Nov 23.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Nov 25.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Nov 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	6 p m Nov 26.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Nov 27.
America (New York) [S]	6 a m Nov 29.
Constantinople	7 a m Nov 30.
America (Quebec) [D]	6 a m Nov 30.
Constantinople	

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p m, and 6 p m, daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p m daily.

English postage stamps may be used at Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the foreign parts touched at by the mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O., are in time up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—MONDAY, Nov. 5.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Rory O'More" and "The Irish Tutor."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free. IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS — Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN — Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday November 3rd, amounted to 66,052, making a daily average of 11,008 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds ELEVEN THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY, being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)

First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 3d

(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)

First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly; and are only opened on those conditions.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

M'MAHON AND CO. beg to inform the Public and the Customers of their former celebrated Hosiery Establishment in Westmoreland-street, that they can now be supplied with the same class of prime Goods, at their New Concern, No. 4, FOLIES-STREET, near Carlisle-bridge, and that owing to the smallness of their expenses, they are enabled to sell Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Gloves, Stockings, and every article in their line, at least 20 per cent. lower than the price charged in more expensive thoroughfares. Determined to uphold the prestige of their fame and character, kind Patrons shall not be disappointed in being made comfortable "at a moderate charge," by calling on M'MAHON AND CO., 4, FOLIES-STREET.

"THE IRISH TIMES."

NOTICE.—The price to Distributors having been increased to 9d per dozen from the 1st of NOVEMBER, all News Vendors will in future be supplied with any number they may require at that rate.

WE wish to call attention to our superior Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for Winter Wear. Being Practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every Garment is as well made as if specially ordered.

The advantages this Department presents are—That we visit the different Woollen Markets each Season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash.

That we visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the Newest Styles that will be worn each Season, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready Made Clothing.

That one of the Firm personally superintends the Cutting and Getting-up of every Garment.

These advantages, we are sure, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general Public.

The following are a few of the leading garments in our Warerooms:—

The Guinea, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.

BROWN AND PAYNE, PRACTICAL TAILORS, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, 70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season; And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design, in LIGHT PALETOTS, CAPES, EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

YESTERDAY the result of the voting was declared in Naples by the Supreme Court of Justice. The number of those who voted for annexation to Piedmont is 1,310,266. Those who voted in the negative amounted to 10,012. Naples, therefore, has given a larger proportion in favour of annexation than the Romagna or the Duchies. As a consequence of this vote, Victor Emmanuel intended to enter his new capital yesterday. He does so under happy auspices. On Friday he commanded the Piedmontese troops in person. On the plain of the Garigliano he attacked the Royal troops in front, while his fleet cannonaded them in flank. The Royal troops fled, leaving their tents, waggons, material, and a large number of prisoners in the hands of Victor Emmanuel. Pontoons which command the citadel of Gaeta have been occupied, and the close of the drama cannot be long delayed.

Scarcely less decisive of the destiny of Italy is the dispatch of Lord John Russell, which we reprint to-day. The English Cabinet is now pledged to defend the unity of Italy. This dispatch is in direct contradiction to that which be addressed to Sir James Hudson in August; but the feeling of the English people as to the prior document was too strongly expressed to be mistaken. Lord Palmerston has compelled his Foreign Secretary to abjure the retrograde policy which he so lately favoured at Berlin.

THE march from Peh-tang to the Taku forts was one of surpassing difficulty and labour. The country was covered ankle deep with mud, and the Armstrong waggons sank above the axle. The limbers with thirty rounds of ammunition, had to be detached and brought on, the waggons being left where they had sunk. The horses' legs frequently disappeared in the mud, and the guns had to be unlimbered every half mile, the horses unharnessed, and the carriages literally dragged through the mud by ropes. At length, however, all was surmounted by zeal and perseverance.

The Chinese and Tartars had no reason to expect an attack from any quarter but in the direction of Peh-tang. They had erected a very strongly entrenched camp at Sing-ho, six miles from Taku, and fortified the town, Tan-kwo, about four miles from the Northern Fort. Sir Hope Grant, in order to take these strongholds in flank, sent a detachment across country, until it met the road to Tien-tsin then, doubling back, the troops marched upon the forts by the road. These places were taken after a desperate, but ineffectual, resistance. The loss to the Chinese is represented as exceedingly great. On the 21st Sir Hope Grant attacked the Northern Fort, which he wisely judged to be the key of the position. Towards the sea this and the other forts are represented to be all but impregnable. Even in a quarter from whence the Chinese expected no danger, they were of the most formidable character.

They were surrounded by two moats, each twenty-five feet wide, and eight or ten feet deep, filled with the waters of the Peiho. The banks of these moats were thickly set with pointed bamboos and sharp stakes, which had to be pulled up or beaten down by the men, while directly above them towered a loop-holed rampart twenty feet high, bristling with cannon and gingals. The Tartars and Chinese within the forts offered a most determined resistance, fighting to the last; even the wounded exhibiting the most deadly animosity to the conquerors who endeavoured to alleviate their sufferings. When the great fort fell, Sin-ko-lin-sin despaired, and surrendered the other four forts, abandoning in them 600 pieces of cannon and an immense quantity of stores. When the forts were occupied, the exertions of the Allies were employed in removing the obstruction with which the Chinese had stopped the passage of the Peiho. The nature of these obstructions proves the vast amount of manual labour and material at the command of the Chinese, as well as their great ingenuity. There were actually "acres of impediments of one sort or other." There were sharp pointed iron stakes, their points turned down stream, each stake weighing several tons. These stakes were fixed so firmly in the mud that a gunboat of 80 horse-power, at full speed, could not draw them; behind these was a boom, floated by oil chatties, then another rampart of iron stakes, then junks moored across the stream, filled with oil and combustibles, then a gigantic boom and more stakes. These obstructions, however, were soon removed by the seamen, and when the mail left, the gunboats were moored in front of Tien-tsin. The correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the Chinese Emperor has offered to admit Lord Elgin into Pekin with 2,000 men. Assuredly Lord Elgin would not think of approaching the capital at the head of a squadron of dragoons.

Next in importance to the capture of the Taku forts is the success which has established the Armstrong gun as the most powerful of all modern artillery. Only half a hundred weight heavier than the famous rifled cannon of the French, these guns are in all other respects immeasurably superior. They have been dragged, jolted, shaken in every possible way, yet not a screw was loosened, or a "sight" damaged. The guns in use in China, were not furnished with the lubricating wad, and were sponged out only once after every ten discharges. The effect of these guns surpasses all that was expected from them. The shells have pierced through ramparts eighteen feet in thickness, and burst among the enemy inside. They tore up everything before them, and, bursting into the forty-nine angular pieces of which they were composed, spread havoc widely wherever they fell. One of these shells lighting upon a gun ripped it up, broke off the trunnions, and shivered the carriage into fragments. The accuracy with which they may be directed is absolutely marvellous. By actual use in war, in a most difficult country, and so many thousand miles from home, the Armstrong gun is proved to be the most destructive, as well as the most accurate, weapon ever invented, and England may well congratulate herself on the possession of so terrible a weapon.

THREE weeks since, Paul Cullen celebrated the obsequies of the Irish Crusaders; yesterday be preached a sermon on their resuscitation. All the priests of Dublin had chaunted requiems over empty coffins; yesterday they were employed in parading crusaders in the flesh. These valiant warriors fought like lions, endured a hail of shot and shell, were blown up and bayoneted down, picked bombshells off their backs and rifle balls from their breasts, and yet are without a scar or wound. Who shall say that the age of miracles is past? The Greeks celebrated a "Tearless Battle;" who will sing of the tearless crusade?

The Joint Committee of Dublin and Cork had made vast preparations—on paper—to give these resuscitated heroes a magnificent reception. They were to be fed, fêted, beclothed and belauded. There was to be a grand breakfast and a grander dinner. £2,000 were to be expended. £750 was devoted to clothes, £450 to bounty, £300 to lodging money, £400 for travelling expenses, and, to finish well, £100 for a feast. But the people of Cork are wise in their generation, and began to think that men who had the Pope's licence to plunder in Italy would not be desirable acquaintances in Cork. The dinner was at once given up, because "there was not a room in "Cork large enough to hold them." Men who had bivouacked during the nights in Italy might surely have dined *al fresco*. The breakfast consisted of "bread, meat, and coffee," conveyed in a steamer from Cork to Monkstown, but none were admitted to see the lions fed. The truth is, the people of Cork were uncommonly anxious to send the men away as quickly as possible. The crusaders reached Monkstown at ten in the morning, then came the breakfast and the presentation of the clothes, and a remarkably slow voyage up to Cork from Monkstown. All these proceedings must have occupied the greater portion of the day, and as the crusaders were safely placed in the trains by five o'clock in the evening, they had not much time to disturb the prudent city of Cork.

But if the Brigade were deprived of a saturnalia in Cork, they assuredly enjoyed one yesterday in Dublin Headed by Dr. Spratt's band, and another from Chapelizod, they paraded through the streets during the hours of Divine worship. The congregations coming from the various churches found the streets blockaded by a riotous mob, and escaped as best they could. The Party Processions Act has already become a dead letter as respects Romish processions. It makes a wonderful difference whether the fifes and drums are played by Protestant youths or by Phœnixmen who did not die for the Pope.

As Mr. Maguire, M.P., superintended the distribution of the clothes, we may infer that he had something to do with the tailoring. It is a marvel how he procured such an extraordinary variety of apparel. There were about 300 crusaders let loose upon the city yesterday, and never was there beheld so motley a band. Some closely resembled those Irish reapers who annually emigrated to cut the English harvest; others had the cap of the Frenchman and the jacket of the Italian. Several were dressed in the costume of Zouaves and Turcos. Can it be that, instead of furnishing these men with a stout workman's suit, Mr. Maguire set all the tailors in Cork to fabricate Zouave dresses for this pantomime of a reception.

They are not the true friends of these 960 Irishmen who have paraded them as victors in our streets. Far more discreet would it have been to have conveyed them quietly to their homes, without this hollow mockery. But the men have witnessed the blessings of Papal Government, and it is not the donation of a suit of clothes or a breakfast which will make them extol a system under which they suffered. They may become honest, truthful, working men, and defenders of the Constitution which they did not value until taught by suffering.

The *Times* on the Tien-tsin Victory:—

We are without means of either confirming or contradicting the report which was prevalent at Hongkong that it was the intention of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros to proceed to Pekin as guests of the Emperor, and accompanied only by an escort of cavalry. In a political point of view this is the most important part of the tidings which came to us on Thursday, but it is also the only unsatisfactory part of that intelligence. As we still hope that the statement may be found to be erroneous, we will leave this matter as still in doubt, and pass on to the more grateful task of pointing to the success with which the military operations have been performed. and to the gallantry with which our countrymen have so signally retrieved the honour of our arms in China.

The conquest of these forts was as dashing a little campaign of eight days as English and French soldiers and sailors can hope to see in the land of Cathay. When they had established themselves at Peh-tang they had still a march of twelve miles before they could arrive at the object of their attack. According to all previous experience, it would have been expected that the road would be open, that the Chinamen would trust, as usual, to precedents, and would await the advance of their enemies from the sea and the mouth of the river which the forts defended. But even the Chinamen have been beaten into some knowledge of the art of war. It was found that positions upon the road between Peh-tang and the Peiho had been taken up with considerable military skill, and had been fortified with care; a Tartar camp had been formed, and the best troops which China can produce had been placed behind the works and within the entrenched encampment. The advance along this route was made against an enemy who, in desperate courage, seems scarcely to have been inferior even to his assailants, and if he had been armed with the same weapons as were brought against him, instead of his gingalls, matchlocks, and bows and arrows, the contest might have been deemed worthy to stand side by side in story with famous European battles. But the Armstrong guns rent their works, and their shells burst with deadly effect in the midst of their defenders; the concentration which is the result of the object of European strategy turned the odds even of numbers against them, and in two days the road had been cleared, and the expeditionary force, housed in Sin-ho and at Tangkow, awaited the stores and heavy artillery which were to reduce the great forts from which we had suffered our repulse.

In these operations the English and French acted together with harmony and with equal gallantry. In the attack on the entrenched camp the first fort fell to the English, who were so fortunate as to be in about ten minutes before the French had made their entry on their side of attack, Lieutenant Shaw being the first man in. The French Commander, however, according to the military custom of the French service, promoted upon the spot Colonel Schmidtz, the first Frenchman who entered; and, as this is not our custom, we note the fact as an advantage which the French rule gives to their officers when engaged in combined operations. Being thus in possession of the fortified village of Sin-ho and of the sight of the entrenched Tartar camp, Sir Hope Grant found himself within about half a mile of that great north fort, which appeared to be the key of the whole position Here some difference of opinion is said to have occurred. between the two Generals. Sir Hope Grant thought an attack upon the Northern Fort immediately before him very practicable, and that its possession would be decisive of the fortune of the others; General Montauban doubted this, but eventually agreed to send his forces to the attack, protesting, however, against sharing the responsibility of the plan of operations. Sir Hope Grant was prudently resolute, and on the morning of the 21st the attack was made, four English and four French gunboats diverting the attention of the forts lower down on the northern bank. When the batteries opened, the execution of the Armstrong guns was found to be tremendous. As their shells pierced the walls and burst within the fort, awful explosions shook the ground; but, amid the ruins, the gallant Tartars stood to their guns, and as the field-pieces advanced to complete the work, and as the riflemen scattered themselves under the walls, the fire from the fort was still hot, and many a daring fellow was struck by the rude missiles which still fell among them. It was here in the assault that now took place that much of our loss was suffered, and deeds of heroism are recorded by our correspondent which we hope may be read and remembered by those who have the power to reward them. The race between a French soldier and Ensign Chaplin, who, knocked, over three times in the effort, at last won by a head is as interesting an episode as we can remember. Even at last the obstinate resistance of these Tartar was overcome only by an escalade. The lesson, however, had been sufficient, and it had told alike upon both parties. The result entirely justified Sir Hope Grant's judgment. The other forts were, after some of the usual Chinese tactics, and after a display of chicanery on the part of the Viceroy which we hope will have been a warning to the Plenipotentiaries in their ulterior proceedings, surrendered and evacuated, and the English General was enabled to obtain possession of them without re-enacting the contest which he had just brought to so successful an issue.

The loss has been very severe for a Chinese siege. Two hundred casualties among our English force is great as the cost of a Chinese fort, and, although we are consoled by the knowledge that many of the wounds are slightly, we owe this rather to the badness of the Chinese powder than to any want of bravery in their troops. If we had had to multiply this loss by the number of forts on the Peiho, this Chinese war might have spread mourning through the land. We may exult, therefore, in this success, and we may rejoice in our Armstrong guns, which have now proved their excellence both in field and seige operations; but this history only enables us to assert with confidence what we could only yesterday conjecture—that in these Tartars we have now found a new kind of enemy to that we have hitherto encountered in that empire. Lord Elgin cannot have failed to see this formidable fact in its full force, and we hope he will make a right use of it by resolving to take the utmost advantage of this signal success, and leave nothing to be done hereafter. Upon the heels of this great defeat he must go to Pekin in force, for he will never have an opportunity of forcing his way there again. The Chinese Government, evidently well instructed as to the speeches of our Ministers, say in their intercepted dispatches "that the barbarians want to sue for peace, but they do not choose to be the first to speak of it." This delusion, cast upon them by the speeches of our Parliamentary leaders, accounts for the obduracy with which the Government of China have refused all reparation, and nothing will finally remove that delusion but a strong English and French force upon the walls of Pekin.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Saturday.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* asserts that the statement published by the Vienna Bureau that no agreement was entered into at Warsaw is not quite correct, and declares that a programme was drawn up, but not signed, because the Sovereigns and their Ministers were unable to come to an understanding on several matters of importance. The communication of this Vienna correspondent, with respect to anything which took place at Warsaw, derives importance from the fact that it was he who, through the *Times*, originally informed the political world, and who afterwards maintained, despite of Reuter, that a Conference would be held at Warsaw; and it may be reasonably inferred his sources of original information have not since failed. I mentioned in my last that the sudden summoning of a Cabinet Council had impressed some here with an uneasy suspicion that matters were not proceeding as smoothly as Lord Palmerston wished. His sudden appearance in London, because, forsooth, the damp beds of his Yorkshire hosts did not agree with Lady Palmerston's constitution, has not removed that uneasy feeling. I am now able to indicate another straw on the current. Last week some of the principal supporters of Lord John Russell in the city of London, uneasy at the inroad which registry sessions had made in the Whig stronghold, thought they might manufacture political capital by inviting the Foreign Secretary to address his constituents. One active politician, who has the ear of Lord John Russell, and would not be expected to take a move without the statesman's approval, was especially active in getting up the round-robin. This week the subject seems to have met some premature fate. The matter is treated amongst the things that were, and the most eager in the matter a few days ago scarce recollect now that such an idea crossed their imagination. The change which has flitted across the spirit of this dream is assigned to the necessity of allowing Lord John to preserve a prudent silence on Continental matters until more is known of the plans concocted by the Northern Powers. At any rate, Lord John Russell will not, apparently, be asked to return an account of his stewardship to his constituents, and the Cabinet Council are expected to put their heads together and get at the Warsaw secret. In diplomacy, secrecy is treachery, which must, in somewise, affect English, French, and Italian interests.

To form an opinion from the French journals, the subjects of Napoleon are excessively fidgetty on the subject. The Austrian papers have assumed quite a different tone towards Lord John since his Continental visit. The "wisdom and honesty" of our foreign secretary is now the favourite theme with the same writers who, six months ago, could find no language bitter enough to abuse him; at any rate, the day of reckoning is not far off.

The condensation of Austrian forces on the Po and the Mincio excites much apprehension. No one in the political world of writers here seems to think that peace can be maintained on the Venetian frontier over the spring, unless a rising in Hungary averts the armed resources of the Kaiser from the Italian to the Magyar extremity of his dominions. Winter is the time, say they, for Hungarian movements, and it is well known that the large Hungarian element in Garibaldi's volunteer force regard the Italian campaign as a stepping stone to another battle field. Of course, a good deal will depend on the reception in Hungary given to the new Constitution, which is already commanding a popularity that the Radical journals in England would not allow us to expect.

I have heard from several on whom I have been in the habit of relying, that Parliament will be summoned about the 3rd of January. This date is, at least, a month earlier than any one expected, and, unless some emergency demanded, could scarcely be correct. Though I do not attach importance to its accuracy, I think it better to mention the matter.

The death of the Baron de Bunsen, the Prussian Ambassador at the Court of St. James', is hourly expected. The general feeling of regret which pervades English society at the anticipated loss proves the estimation in which he was received here. Beginning life as a village schoolmaster, and introduced to the King by Niebuhr, he has risen to the highest post in his Sovereign's gift. Though distinguished in the diplomatic line, his tastes were eminently literary. The musical gatherings at his house were unsurpassed by any in London, and his delight was to seek out rising young men in science or literature, and by a cordial welcome cheer them on their toiling paths. The Baroness Bunsen is of English family, and sister to Lady Llanover; and most of his sons and daughters have settled down here, or showed themselves desirous of becoming denizens on the English soil.

A good deal of mirth has been excited by the proposal that a number of the Volunteers should visit Paris. However, Mocquard, whose correspondence with unofficial Englishmen has not been the most felicitous, has adopted the idea on the part of the Emperor, and cheap trains and a cordial greeting in Paris are enough to tempt abundance of excursionists. The directors of the principal metropolitan lines have taken counsel together on the propriety of building a number of smoking carriages. The expense of the improvement, which would call for the sum of from twenty to twenty-five thousand pounds, frightens them, but once the idea has gone so far money will be forthcoming.

The success of "Robin Hood" has caused Macfarren to issue a cantata, called "Christmas," through the medium of the press, before any public performance of it has taken place. It is of the same style as the opera; the music is dramatic, the subject is old English, and the poem is from the pen of Oxenford. It is a picture of Christmas in the olden time, and contains several choice songs, which will enrich the private circles of the coming season.

An authorised translation of Count de Montalembert's "Monks of the West" is announced by Messrs. Blackwood. About has just felt the full weight of the Emperor's ire, on account of a *brochure* in which he gives advice how to educate a prince, evidently meant for the Count of Paris.

That fine specimen of wooddrawing, which accompanies "Last Words," in *Cornhill*, with its glimpse of nature gleaming through the window, is the work of John Millais. The poem, "Sent to Heaven," is from the pen of Miss Procter, and Mr. John Hollingshead, the favorite with readers of *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*, contributes the humourous article on "Neighbours." A work called "Twelve Years in China, by a British Resident," is exciting much attention here at present. The people, the Mandarins, and the rebels, pass under review and many of our opinions, with respect to the possession of pig-tails, are upset. The writer praises, especially, their probity and business habits.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Correspondent, "A Constant Reader" (Waterford) will find an answer to his inquiry in his day's publication.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, Nov. 2.

The following visitors arrived at the Castle yesterday afternoon:—The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, the Earl and Countess De Grey and Ripon, and the Right Hon. Sir G. C. & Lady Theresa Lewis. In addition to the above, her Majesty's dinner party included her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, her Royal Highness the Princess of Leiningen, the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Major Elphinstone, R.E., and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, who returned from Portsmouth.

We regret to state that the Hon. Mr. Wandesforde has been lying dangerously ill for some days, at Mount-julliet, Kilkenny.

Lord John Russell arrived in London on Friday from Woburn Abbey. His lordship went in the after noon to his residence in Richmond Park.

LORD ST. LEONARDS.—We are happy to state that the report of Lord St. Leonards' illness is entirely without foundation, the noble and learned lord being in the enjoyment of his usual excellent health.

Lord Bloomfield, the English Minister, will leave Berlin in a few days for Ireland, whence his lordship intends to escort Lady Bloomfield to Italy.

The Lord Bishop of Limerick has arrived at the Salt-hill Hotel.

Lady Elizabeth Butler has left Kilkenny Castle, where she had been on a visit with the Marchioness of Ormonde for a few days, on Wednesday, for Drumcondra Castle, Dublin.

Lord St. Lawrence arrived at the Club House, Kilkenny, from Howth Castle, on Friday.

James Whiteside, Esq., Q.C., M.P., has returned to his residence, Mountjoy-square, from England.

Lawrence Parsons, Esq., Mrs. Parsons, and suite, have arrived at Holles-street, from Birrview, Parsonstown.

J. Hastings Otway, Esq., Q.C., has arrived at his residence, 85, Leeson-street, from the county Antrim.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Bart. Q.C., has arrived at his residence, Merrion-square, from the county Clare.

Captain Ponsonby has returned to Sion House, from Kilcooly Abbey.

Corry Connellan, Esq., Inspector-General of Prisons, has been staying for some days at Coolmore, on a visit to his brother, P. Connellan, Esq.

THEATRE ROYAL.

As the engagement of Mr. Drew, the popular delineator of Irish character, progresses, the favourable impression first formed of his merits strengthens into conviction. He is graphic, incorrigibly comic, and never vulgar, save in some piece where the author, in his simplicity places his Celtic hero upon a fabric of vulgarity, and thinks this sufficient to ensure success before audiences of the lower classes in England and Scotland, who foolishly imagine that vulgarity is innate in the Irish character, and that an actor, to be a successful *Irishman*, must necessarily be vulgar. If Mr. Drew sometimes speaks vulgarly, he is simply speaking from his text, and not from himself. It is therefore idle for hypercritical persons, who rather love censure than applause, to allege, as it has been, that Mr. Drew is a vulgar comedian. He is not so, and it is unjust to charge it against him. Crowded and eminently intelligent audiences nightly appreciate his efforts, and bear a willing tribute to his success by peals of the most joyous laughter. Saturday evening he appeared in Lover's comic drama of the "White Horse of the Peppers," and successfully led the unhappy Major Hans Mansfield (Mr. Granby) through every phase of misfortune, and ingeniously recovered from him forfeited estates. It was an admirable piece of acting, and worthy of the days of Tyrone Power. In the laughable farce of the "Irish Tutor" Mr. Drew produced the greatest effect. The audience were literally convulsed with laughter as the Doctor collapsed his opponent, if not by the dint of his erudition, at least by his striking arguments. It was a splendid piece of comic representation, and we [illegible] repetitions of it would be acceptable, [illegible] eminently suited to Mr. Drew.

MR. GASKIN'S EL[illegible] CLASSES.

Mr. Gaskin has an[illegible] commencing his winter series of [illegible] and gentlemen on to-morro[illegible]

The Church.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—This church was opened yesterday. There was a large congregation present. The Archbishop preached the opening sermon on the occasion.

Thanks.

From the committee of "The Orphan Refuge"—Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin—for the following contributions to the special fund:—Messrs. Cannock and White, £5; H. Auchinlec, Esq., £1; Miss M'Givern, per Wm. Seybourne, Esq. (collection), £2; J. N. Bryson, Esq. (collection), 9s 6d; Miss A. Trail (collection), 10s; A. Harvey, Esq., per Rev. Loftus T. Shine, 10s. Also for the following to the general fund:—Miss Fleming, 10s; A. Sanson, Esq., £1 1s. Collection towards the meeting held in St. Paul's school-room, per Rev. W. J. H. Lefanu, £3 6s 11d; Mr. J. Hyndman, 5s.

From the committee of the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association, in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland, 36, Westland-row (Patron, his Grace, the Archbishop of Dublin), to the Rev. W. C. Greene, A.M., for 59 volumes as a donation to the Library of the Association.

From Mr. Stewart Baskin to Colonel Taylor, M.P., for £1 towards the funds of the Dublin North Auxiliary to the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

University Intelligence.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, NOV. 1.

Fifteen gentlemen were selected from fifty-four candidates, and placed in the order of merit as follows:—1—Dickson. 2—Frizelle. 3—Reynolds. 4—Beattie. 5—Crosthwaite. 6—Farrell (J). 7—Palmer. 8—Johnson. 9—Fetherstone. 10—Woodroofe. 11—Maxwell. 12—Ferrall. 13—Bookey. 14—Grier. 15—Jeffares.

ENTRANCE HEBREW PREMIUMS.

First Rank—None. Second Rank—Johnson, Richard. Third Rank—Dickson, W.

The Professor of Ecclesiastical History will lecture on Mondays and Thursday, during the present Term, in the Divinity School, at two o'clock. Subject—"The Medieval period to the close of the Eight Century." The first lecture (introductory) will be delivered on Thursday, Nov. 8.

The Army.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Corrected up to the present date.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot of the Battalion is stationed.]

BENGAL.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Lucknow; Canterbury.
6th do., Meerut; Maidstone.
7th do., Sealkote; Canterbury.
7th Light Dragoons, Umballa; Maidstone.
5th Foot, 1st bat, Fort William, Colchester.
6th, 1st bat., Barrackpore, Colchester.
7th, 1st bat., Peshawur, Chatham.
13th, 1st bat, Gorruckpore, Fermoy.
19th, 1st bat., Benares, Chatham.
20th, 1st bat, Gondah, Chatham.
23d, 1st bat., Lucknow, Chatham.
24th, 1st bat, Ferozepore.
27th, Umballah, Cork.
34th, Fyzabad, Colchester.
35th, Meerut, Chatham.
37th, Fort William, Colchester.
38th, Roy Bareilly, Colchester.
42nd, Bareilly, Stirling.
46th, Jullundur, Buttevant.
48th, Allahabad, Cork.
51st, Mean Meer, Chatham.
52nd, Sealkote, Chatham.
54th, Cawnpore, Colchester.
70th, Allahabad, Canterbury.
71st, Mooran, Perth.
73rd, Dinapore, Chatham.
75th, Allahabad, Chatham.
77th, Benares, Chatham.
79th, Meean Meer, Stirling.
80th, Saugor, Buttevant.
81st, Rawul Pindee, Chatham.
82nd, Shahjehanpore, Canterbury.
88th, Delhi, Colchester.
89th, Jhansi, Fermoy.
90th, Seetapore, Canterbury.
92nd, Dugshai, Perth.
93rd, Rawul Pindee, Aberdeen.
94th, Nowshera, Chatham.
97th, Jubbulpore, Colchester.
98th, Peshawur, Canterbury.
2nd bat. Rifle Brigade, Sultanpore, Winchester.
3rd bat., Agra, Winchester.

MADRAS.

1st Dragoon Guards, China, Canterbury.
17th Lancers, Secunderabad, Maidstone.
1st Foot, 1st bat, Secunderabad, Colchester.
18th, 1st bat, Secunderabad, Buttevant.
43rd, Fort St George, Chatham.
60th Rifles, 3rd bat, Jackatalla, Winchester.
66th, Cannanore, Colchester.
68th, Rangoon, Fermoy.
69th, Tonghoo, Fermoy.
74th, Bellary, Aberdeen.
91st, Kamptee, Chatham.

BOMBAY.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Mhow, Canterbury.
6th Dragoons, Maidstone.
8th Hussars, Nusseerabad, Canterbury.
4th, Foot, 1st bat, Ahmedabad, Chatham.
28th, Nusseerabad, Fermoy.
33rd, Deesa, Fermoy.
56th, Poona; Colchester.
57th, Poona Cork.
64th, Kurrachee, Canterbury.
72nd, Mhow, Aberdeen.
83rd, Belgaum, Chatham.
95th, Neemuch, Fermoy.

1st Life Guards, Regent's Park.
2nd Life Guards, Hyde Park.
Royal Horse Guards, Windsor.
4th do., Birmingham.
5th do., Brighton.
1st Dragoons, Dublin.
2nd do., Dublin.
4th do., Dublin.
5th Lancers, Aldershott.
7th Hussars, Bengal, Maidstone.
9th Lancers, Aldershott.
10th Hussars, Norwich.
11th do., Manchester
12th Lancers, York.
13th Light Dragoons, Edinburgh.
14th do., Newbridge.
15th Hussars, Cahir
16th Lancers, Hounslow.
18th Light Dragoons, Aldershott

MILITARY TRAIN.

1st bat., China.
2nd bat., Woolwich.
3rd bat., Aldershott.
4th bat., Shorncliffe.
5th bat., Curragh.
6th bat., Woolwich.
7th bat., Aldershott.

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards, 1st bat., Dublin; 2nd bat., Wellington Barracks; 3rd bat., Tower.
Coldstream Guards, 1st bat., St. George's Barracks; 2nd bat., Portman-street Barracks.
Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st bat., Wellington Barracks; 2nd bat., Windsor.

INFANTRY.

2nd Foot, 2nd bat., China, Birr.
2nd, 1st bat., China, Walmer; 2nd bat., Malta, Walmer.
3rd, 1st bat., China, Limerick; 2nd bat., Malta, Limerick.
4th, 2nd bat., Corfu, Colchester.
5th, 2nd bat., Mauritius; Pembroke.
6th, 2nd bat., Gibraltar, Cork.
7th, 2nd bat., Gibraltar, Walmer.
8th, 1st bat., Gosport, Templemore; 2nd bat., Gibraltar, Templemore.
9th, 1st bat., Corfu, Limerick; 2nd bat., Corfu, Limerick.
10th, 1st bat, Aldershott, Preston; 2d bat., C. G. Hope, Preston.
11th, 1st bat., Portsmouth, Fermoy; 2nd bat., Portsmouth.
12th, 1st bat., N. S. Wales, Walmer; 2nd bat., Walmer.
13th, 2d bat, Cp Gd Hope, Fermoy.
14th, 1st bat., Jamaica, Fermoy; 2nd bat., New Zealand, Fermoy.
15th, 1st bat., Cork, Pembroke; 2nd bat., Malta, Pembroke.
16th, 1st bat., Shorncliffe, Templemore; 2d bat., Curragh.
17th, 1st bat., Canada, Limerick; 2d bat., Shorncliffe.
18th, 2nd bat., Shorncliffe, Buttevant.
19th, 2nd bat., Portsmouth.
20th, 2nd bat., Curragh.
21st, 1st bat., Barbadoes, Birr; 2nd bat., Aldershott.
22nd, 1st bat., Malta, Parkhurst; 2nd bat., Malta, Parkhurst.
23rd, 2nd bat., Malta, Walmer.
24th, 2nd bat., Mauritius, Cork.
25th, 1st bat., Gibraltar, Athlone. 2nd bat., Aldershott.
26th, Dublin, Belfast.
29th, Aldershott; Preston.
30th, Jersey, Parkhurst.
31st, China, Chatham.
32nd, Preston; Aldershot.
36th, Dublin; Athlone.
39th, Bermuda; Templemore.
40th, New Zealand, Birr.
41st, Aldershott; Preston.
44th, China, Colchester.
45th, Aldershott; Parkhurst.
47th, Dover; Athlone.
49th, Aldershott; Belfast.
50th, Ceylon; Parkhurst.
53rd, Plymouth; Chichester.
58th, Aldershott; Preston.
59th, Sheffield; Birr.
59th, Cape; Colchester.
60th, 1st bat., Dover; Winchester. 2d bat., China, Winchester. 4th bat., Dublin; Winchester.
61st, Plymouth; Pembroke.
62nd, Nova Scotia; Belfast.
63rd, Nova Scotia; Belfast.
65th, New Zealand; Birr.
67th, China; Athlone.
76th, Waterford; Belfast.
78th, Edinburgh; Aberdeen.
84th, Manchester; Pembroke.
85th, Cape; Pembroke.
86th, Newry; Templemore.
87th, China; Buttevant.
96th, Dublin; Chichester.
99th, China; Cork.
100th, Gibraltar; Parkhurst.
Rifle Brigade, 1st bat., Aldershott; Winchester.
4th bat., Malta; Winchester.

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st West India Regiment, Bahamas.
2nd, Jamaica.
3rd, Barbadoes.
Ceylon Rifles, Ceylon.
Cape Mounted Rifles, Cape of Good Hope.
Royal Canadian Rifles, Canada.
St. Helena Regiment, St. Helena.
Royal Newfoundland Corps, Newfoundland.
Royal Malta Fencibles, Malta.
Gold Coast Corps, Cape Coast.

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depot Battalion, Chatham, 1st bat. 7th, 1st bat. 24th, 35th, 43rd, 53rd, and 77th depots.
2nd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 20th, 1st bat. 23rd, 31st, 52nd, and 73rd depots.
3rd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 8th, 1st bat. 19th, 75th, 81st, 91st, and 94 h.
4th do., Canterbury, 64th, 70th, 82nd, 90th, and 98th.
5th do., Parkhurst, 1st and 2nd bats. 22nd, 30th, 45th, 50th, 59th and 100th.
6th do., Walmer, 1st and 2nd bats., 2nd bat. 4th, 2nd bat. 7th, and 1st bat 12th.
7th do., Winchester Rifle Brigade 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions of the 60th Rifles, and the four battalions of the Rifle Brigade.
8th do., Pembroke, 2nd bat. 5th, 15th, 61st and 85th.
9th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 1st, 54th, 56th, 66th and 88th.
10th do., Colchester, 1st bat. 5th, 34th, 37th, 38th, 44th and 97th.
1st Depot Battalion Preston 10th, 29th, 32nd, 41st and 58th.
12th do., Athlone, 25th, 36th, 59 h and 67th.
13th do., Birr. 2 d bat. 1st, 21st, 40th, 58th and 65th.
14th do. Belfast, 26th, 49 h, 62nd, 63rd and 76th.
15th do., Buttevant, 18th, 27th, 46th and 87th.
16th do., Templemore, 2nd bat. 8th, 2nd bat. 13th, 16th, 39th and 86th.
17th do., Limerick, 1st and 2nd bats. 3rd Buffs, 1st and 2nd bats. 9th and 1st bat. 17th.
18th do., Fermoy, 2nd bat. 11th, 2nd bat. 13th, 14th and 28th.
19th do., Fermoy, 1st bat. 13th, 33rd, 68th, 69th, 89th and 95th.
20th do., Cork, 2nd bat. 6 h, 47th, 48th, 57th, 87th and 99 h.
21st do., Chichester, 2nd bat. 4th, 51st and 53rd.
22d do., Stirling, 42nd, 71st, 79th and 92nd.
23d do. Aberdeen, 72nd, 74th and 93rd.
Cavalry Depot, Maidstone and Canterbury.

STATIONS OF THE EMBODIED MILITIA.

ENGLAND.

Radford—Portsmouth.
Durham Artillery—Plymouth.
Northumberland Artillery—Kinsale.
1st Stafford (King's Own)—Newcastle.
Suffolk Artillery—Gosport
Sussex—Aldershot.

SCOTLAND.

Stirling—Chester, &c.

IRELAND.

Antrim Artillery—Pembroke.
Dublin City Artillery—Parkhurst.
Tipperary Artillery—Sheerness.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

General—Frederick R. Thackeray, C.B., Col. Commanding Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant-General—Sir Harry George Wakelyn Smith, Bart., G.C.B., Colonel Commanding Rifle Brigade.
Colonel—Arthur John Reynell-Pack, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel h.p., 7 F.
Lieutenant-Colonels—Joseph Maycock, 53 F.; John Field Oldham, Captain retired full pay 8 Vet. Bat.
Majors—Henry Draper Nevilla, 22 F.; Robert Follett Synge, 1st West India Regiment.
Captains—Wm. Webber Martin, 2 F.; Annesley Cary, 16 F.; Alstan or Edgar M'Gregor, 31 F.; James F. Baxter, 56 F.; John Owens, 1st West India Regiment.
Lieutenants—Power Digby Le Poer Trench, Royal Artillery; Wm. Hewlett, 14 F.; Charles Wm. Quin, 70 F.; Wm. Henry M'Coy, 2nd West India Regiment; Charles Henry Craddock, 3 bat.; Paisley Pen, h.p. 39 F.; James Whitmore, h.p. [illegible] Regiment.
Paymasters—Hamilton Finlay, 56 F.; John Andrew Pope (Captain), 67 F.; George Augustus Durnford (major), h.p. 39 F.
Quartermaster—John Kirby Mountain, 6 Drs.
Deputy Commissary-General—[illegible] Fraser Tetter, h.p.
Assistant Commissary-General—Wm. [illegible], h.p.
Assistant Surgeons—Charles Segot, M.D., 3rd West India Regiment; Thomas Clay or Beale, Staff; Wm. Michell Treshall, Staff; Charles Drelincourt Gamsbell, M.D., Staff.

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS.

The following is a copy of the Royal warrant on the subject of pensions and allowances to officers:—

VICTORIA R.—Whereas, it has been found expedient to revise the regulations under which pensions and allowances are granted to officers of our land forces on account of wounds received in action; and whereas we were pleased to issue a warrant under our Royal sign manual, dated the 13th of June, 1857; our will and pleasure now is that our said Royal warrant of the 13th of June, 1857, shall from henceforth be cancelled; and that this, our Royal warrant, to be administered and interpreted by our Secretary of State for War, be the sole and standing authority upon the matters herein contained.

Given at our Court of St. James' the 27th day of October, 1860, in the 24th year of our reign.—(By her Majesty's command), S. HERBERT.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES TO OFFICERS OF THE LAND FORCES, LIMITED TO WOUNDS AND INJURIES RECEIVED IN ACTION.

"1. If an officer shall receive a wound in action which shall occasion the loss of an eye, or a limb; or shall lose thereby the total use of a limb; or shall receive bodily injury equal, or nearly equal, in its consequence to the loss of a limb, he may receive a gratuity in money of one year's full pay of the regimental rank or staff appointment held by him at the time he was wounded, for the loss of such eye, or limb, or for such injury.

"2. If an officer shall be wounded in action, and it shall be reported by a board of army medical officers assembled by order of the Secretary of State for War, for the personal examination of such officer, that he has, in consequence of his wound, lost a limb or an eye, he may be recommended to her Majesty for a pension, at the rate fixed in the annexed scale for the rank held by him when he was wounded, and commencing one year after the wound was received.

"3. If the officer shall have lost more than one limb or eye, he may be recommended for a pension for each limb or for each eye so lost in action.

"4. If the wound received by an officer in action shall be so severe in its permanent effects as to be fully equal, or nearly equal, to the loss of a limb, and the injury shall be so reported by the military medical board, he may be recommended to her Majesty for a temporary pension, the continuance of which shall depend upon subsequent examinations before a military medical board.

"5. If any wound received in action shall be certified to be severe and dangerous, but in its permanent effects not nearly equal to the loss of a limb, the officer receiving such wound may receive a gratuity, varying, a[illegible] the case, from three to twelve m[illegible] mental rank or staff appointment [illegible] he was wounded.

"6. If an officer shall have he[illegible] received in action for a term of fi[illegible] been examined twice, at the leas[illegible] medical officers, he may be recom[illegible] continuance of such pension; bu[illegible] expiration of the term of five ye[illegible] covered that his wound or injury [illegible] equal, to the loss of a limb, then he [illegible] pension.

"7. If within the period of [illegible] has been received an officer shall n[illegible] on his so applying for it the w[illegible] proved to be permanently equal, [illegible] of a limb, such officer's claim to [illegible] shall not at any subsequent period [illegible]

"8. No gratuity for any woun[illegible] lapse of five years from the time t[illegible]

"9. No pension for the loss of [illegible] ceived in action shall be grante[illegible] vision shall have occurred within [illegible] was received, and be solely attri[illegible]

"10. As a general rule, the p[illegible] granted according to regimental [illegible] officers, with or without brevet [illegible] ployed at the time they were [illegible] duties superior to those attache[illegible] missions, the gratuities and pen[illegible] ance with such duties.

"11. These pensions may be [illegible] pay and allowance to which [illegible] without any deduction on accou[illegible] to be held, should the officer lea[illegible]

"12. Officers who are still su[illegible] since the 28th of March, 1854, [illegible] war with Russia, should such [illegible] military medical board to be n[illegible] the loss of a limb, may receiv[illegible] time, according to the provision[illegible]

"[illegible]

"Field-marshal, general, or lieu[illegible] in-chief at the time, to be [illegible]
"Lieutenant-general, £400.
"Major-general and officers hol[illegible] £350.
"Colonel and officers holding e[illegible]
"Major commanding, £250.
"Major and officers holding equ[illegible]
"Captain and officers holding e[illegible]
"Lieutenant and officers hold[illegible] £70.
"Cornet and officers holding e[illegible]

So great is the demand f[illegible] Engineers that it is confiden[illegible] will be made to the corps as s[illegible] and are sufficiently advanced [illegible] Military Academy to be brou[illegible] missions.

It is contemplated to arm th[illegible] resembling the Marine Artiller[illegible] three grooves, as the ordinar[illegible] hope that it is a first-class ar[illegible] that the best arms should b[illegible] veteran corps, which, we hop[illegible] best shots in each regiment [illegible] arms, and pay proportionate [illegible]

On further inquiry we find [illegible] amalgamation of the armies [illegible] European regiments of the I[illegible] to "die out." We have al[illegible] further or supplementary rep[illegible] important questions which [illegible] attention of the commissioner[illegible]

The following Circular Me[illegible] to the infantry:—"Horse Gu[illegible] Royal Highness the General C[illegible] to direct that when a regimen[illegible] the band shall be drawn up in [illegible] and shall march past and ret[illegible] the same formation, receivi[illegible] turn, right wheel.' when n[illegible] drummers will form a thi[illegible] to bands of a brigade mas[illegible] past.—(By command,) Jame[illegible] ral."

Royal Horse Artillery—B[illegible] of absence from October 15th [illegible]

Royal Artillery—The fol[illegible] absence: Lieutenant Sandha[illegible] ber 20th, 1860: Lieutenant [illegible] January 10th; Lieutenant [illegible] December 31st.

1st Dragoons—Lieutenant [illegible] from October 16th to Janua[illegible] leave of absence from Octobe[illegible]

2nd Dragoons—The follow[illegible] sence:—Captain Buchanan f[illegible] 10th, 1861; Captain Price, [illegible] 14th; Captain Nugent, fr[illegible] 10th; Captain M'Neill, from [illegible] Lieutenant Dunbar, from [illegible] Lieutenant Stewart, from [illegible] Lieutenant Cleghorn, from [illegible] Lieutenant Browing, from [illegible] Lieutenant Parr, from Octob[illegible] Du Cane, from October 11th [illegible] from October 11th to Jan[illegible] Hart, from October 15th to [illegible]

4th Light Dragoons—Th[illegible] absence:—Major Cornwall[illegible] 14th, 1861; Captain Ellis, [illegible] Captain Lindesay, from [illegible] Lieutenant Jones, from [illegible] Lieutenant Gist, from Octo[illegible] tenant England, from Oct[illegible] tenant Brooks, from Octo[illegible] tenant Hodgkinson, from [illegible] Surgeon-Major Alexander [illegible] 18th to December 18th.

25th Regiment—The fol[illegible] sence:—Brevet Lieutenant[illegible] 15th to November 14th; [illegible] January 16, 1861; Captain [illegible] January 14th; Captain M[illegible] 14th; Captain Calcott, fro[illegible] Lieutenant Armstrong, fro[illegible] Lieutenant Fawkes, from [illegible] Lieutenant Story, from Oc[illegible] tenant Gregson, from Octo[illegible] sign Buchanan, from Octob[illegible] Sharp, from October 16th [illegible] well, from October 16th to [illegible]

36th Regiment—The fo[illegible] sence:—Lieutenant Col. [illegible] ber 31st, 1860; Captain L[illegible] 14th, 1861; Captain Carr, [illegible] Captain Ingrim, from Octo[illegible] tain Biddle, from Octob[illegible] Lieutenant Willett, from [illegible] Lieutenant Sale, from Octo[illegible] nant Scott, from October [illegible] Hawkes, from October 1[illegible] Taylor, from October 15th [illegible] Adjutant Kelsey, from No[illegible]

60th Rifles, 4th battal[illegible] leave of absence:—Lieute[illegible] 13th to January 14th, 186[illegible] ber 13th to January 14th [illegible] 13th to January 14th; C[illegible] 13th to January 14th; Ca[illegible] to January 14th; Capta[illegible] January 14th; Lieutena[illegible] January 14th; Lieutena[illegible] January 14th; Lieutena[illegible] 14th; Lieutenant Massy, [illegible] Ensign Marietta, from O[illegible] Miller, from October 13[illegible] from October 13th to Ja[illegible] October 13th to January [illegible]

96th Regiment—The [illegible] sence—Brevet Lieutenan[illegible] from October 16th to Ja[illegible] from October 17th to [illegible] from October 16th to Ja[illegible] October 17th to Januar[illegible] October 17th to January [illegible] 17th to January 10th; L[illegible] to January 13th; Lieut[illegible] January 10th; Ensig[illegible] January 10th; Ensign G[illegible] 10th.

The division of the [illegible] mouth, under the com[illegible] been ordered to proce[illegible] ceed probably as far a[illegible] in the chops of the [illegible] Royal Highness the P[illegible] up unnoticed.

Euryalus, 51, screw [illegible] C.B., left Table Bay [illegible] Royal Highness the P[illegible] was to touch on her p[illegible] and Sierra Leone, b[illegible] would be very short, [illegible] head.

Forte, 51, screw [illegible] Turnour, was at the C[illegible] tember. She had acc[illegible] to sea on the occasion [illegible] England. Letters fro[illegible] stigma which has be[illegible] which led to a rup[illegible] Grey, and Rear-Adm[illegible] the absence of the la[illegible] command during the [illegible] Newcastle will now [illegible] place the information [illegible] the Colonial Office on [illegible] and Navy Gazette.

THE STEEL-PLA[illegible] menced in the new [illegible] tion of this vessel o[illegible] circulars is to be a[illegible] figure head to suffi[illegible] in tons, 6039. She i[illegible] power, and her a[illegible] pounders) of Arms[illegible] tected with thick [illegible] required in the co[illegible] near the dock, and [illegible] &c., have been com[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS.—[illegible] Prince of Leininge[illegible] tain. The comm[illegible] therefore be vacant[illegible] commissioned. Sta[illegible] Christopher K. Or[illegible] Benjamin Browning [illegible] David Batt, to the [illegible] Engineer—Willian[illegible] merary.

THE CAMP AT [illegible] ultimo from the [illegible] says:—"What a[illegible] camp. It is a p[illegible] any European la[illegible] an order spoken [illegible] man. With the [illegible] mingled the har[illegible] clucking of the [illegible] to and fro, a con[illegible] men, a din of [illegible] from time to tim[illegible] car receives the [illegible] rounding hills [illegible] down in the pla[illegible] waters in the c[illegible] some supernatu[illegible] to write verses, [illegible] compose someth[illegible] gallant volunte[illegible] their hands."

may receive a gratuity, varying according to the nature of the case, from three to twelve months' full pay of the regimental rank or staff appointment held by him at the time he was wounded.

"6. If an officer shall have held a pension for a wound received in action for a term of five years, and shall have been examined twice, at the least, before a board of army medical officers, he may be recommended for the permanent continuance of such pension; but if the officer, before the expiration of the term of five years, shall have so far recovered that his wound or injury is not equal, nor nearly equal, to the loss of a limb, then he shall cease to receive such pension.

"7. If within the period of five years after a wound has been received an officer shall not apply for the pension, or on his so applying for it the wound shall not have been proved to be permanently equal, or nearly equal, to the loss of a limb, such officer's claim to a pension for such wound shall not at any subsequent period be entertained.

"8. No gratuity for any wound shall be granted after the lapse of five years from the time the wound was received.

"9. No pension for the loss of an eye from a wound received in action shall be granted unless the actual loss of vision shall have occurred within five years after the wound was received, and be solely attributable to such wound.

"10. As a general rule, the pension or gratuity shall be granted according to regimental rank; but in cases in which officers, with or without brevet rank, shall have been employed at the time they were wounded, in discharge of duties superior to those attached to their regimental commissions, the gratuities and pensions may be given in accordance with such duties.

"11. These pensions may be held together with any other pay and allowance to which an officer may be entitled, without any deduction on account thereof, and may continue to be held, should the officer leave the service.

"12. Officers who are still suffering from wounds received since the 28th of March, 1854, the date of the declaration of war with Russia, should such wounds be certified by a military medical board to be now equal or nearly equal to the loss of a limb, may receive pensions from the present time, according to the provisions of this warrant.

"RANKS.

"Field-marshal, general, or lieutenant-general commanding-in-chief at the time, to be specially considered.
"Lieutenant-general, £400.
"Major-general and officers holding equivalent relative rank, £350.
"Colonel and officers holding equivalent relative rank, £300.
"Major commanding, £250.
"Major and officers holding equivalent relative rank, £200.
"Captain and officers holding equivalent relative rank, £100.
"Lieutenant and officers holding equivalent relative rank, £70.
"Cornet and officers holding equivalent relative rank, £50."

So great is the demand for the services of the Royal Engineers that it is confidently expected a large increase will be made to the corps as soon as officers can be procured, and are sufficiently advanced in their studies at the Royal Military Academy to be brought forward for their commissions.

It is contemplated to arm the Rifle Brigade with a weapon resembling the Marine Artillery rifle, having five instead of three grooves, as the ordinary Enfield has. We can only hope that it is a first-class arm, as the country must claim that the best arms should be placed in the hands of this veteran corps, which, we hope, will one day consist of the best shots in each regiment in the service, with privileges, arms, and pay proportionate to the men.

On further inquiry we find that the commissioners for the amalgamation of the armies have not recommended that the European regiments of the Indian forces should be allowed to "die out." We have also reason to believe that no further or supplementary report has been called for on the important questions which have been submitted to the attention of the commissioners.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The following Circular Memorandum has been addressed to the infantry:—"Horse Guards, S.W., Oct. 20, 1860.—His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief is pleased to direct that when a regiment of infantry is formed in line, the band shall be drawn up in two ranks in rear of its centre, and shall march past and retain, whilst the regiment passes, the same formation, receiving the word of command 'left turn, right wheel,' when near the saluting point. The drummers will form a third rank. This does not apply to bands of a brigade massed while the brigade marches past.—(By command,) James York Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

Royal Horse Artillery—Brevet-Major Newton has leave of absence from October 15th to January 30th, 1861.

Royal Artillery—The following officers have leave of absence: Lieutenant Sandham, from October 12th to December 30th, 1860; Lieutenant Isacke, from October 15th to January 10th; Lieutenant Handcock, from October 17th to December 31st.

1st Dragoons—Lieutenant Caldwell has leave of absence from October 16th to January 10th, 1861; Cornet Hay has leave of absence from October 12th to January 12th, 1861.

2nd Dragoons—The following officers have leave of absence:—Captain Buchanan from October 11th until January 10th, 1861; Captain Price, from October 15th to January 14th; Captain Nugent, from October 11th to January 10th; Captain M'Neill, from October 15th to January 10th; Lieutenant Dunbar, from October 11th to January 10th; Lieutenant Stewart, from October 11th to January 10th; Lieutenant Cleghorn, from October 11th to January 10th; Lieutenant Browing, from October 11th to January 10th; Lieutenant Parr, from October 11th to January 10th; Cornet Du Cane, from October 11th to January 10th; Cornet Hunt, from October 11th to January 10th; Veterinary Surgeon Hart, from October 15th to December 30th.

4th Light Dragoons—The following officers have leave of absence:—Major Cornwallis, from October 14th to January 14th, 1861; Captain Ellis, from October 14 to January 14th; Captain Lindesay, from October 14th to January 14th; Lieutenant Jones, from October 14th to January 14th; Lieutenant Gist, from October 14th to January 14th; Lieutenant England, from October 14th to January 14th; Lieutenant Brooke, from October 14th to January 14th; Lieutenant Hodgkinson, from October 14th to January 14th; Surgeon-Major Alexander has leave of absence from October 18th to December 18th.

26th Regiment—The following officers have leave of absence:—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel M'Donald, from October 15th to November 14th; Major Clerke, from October 16th to January 16, 1861; Captain Kerrich, from October 16th to January 14th; Captain Mosse, from October 16th to January 14th; Captain Calcott, from October 18th to January 14th; Lieutenant Armstrong, from October 16th to January 14th; Lieutenant Fawkes, from October 16th to January 14th; Lieutenant Story, from October 16th to January 14th; Lieutenant Gregson, from October 16th to December 30th; Ensign Buchanan, from October 16th to December 30th; Ensign Sharp, from October 16th to December 30th; Ensign Cresswell, from October 16th to December 30th.

36th Regiment—The following officers have leave of absence:—Lieutenant Col. Hort, from October 20th to December 31st, 1860; Captain Lloyd, from October 13th to January 14th, 1861; Captain Carr, from October 13th to January 14th; Captain Ingrim, from October 13th to January 14th; Captain Biddle, from October 20th to November 14th, 1860; Lieutenant Willett, from October 13th to January 14th; Lieutenant Sale, from October 13th to January 14th; Lieutenant Scott, from October 13th to January 14th; Lieutenant Hawkes, from October 13th to January 14th; Lieutenant Taylor, from October 15th to January 30th; Lieutenant and Adjutant Kelsey, from November 1st to December 28th.

60th Rifles, 4th battalion—The following officers have leave of absence:—Lieutenant Colonel Hawley, from October 13th to January 14th, 1861; Captain Pemberton, from October 13th to January 14th; Captain Robinson, from October 13th to January 14th; Captain Cookworthy, from October 13th to January 14th; Captain Hinxman, from October 13th to January 14th; Captain Travers, from October 13th to January 14th; Lieutenant Hamilton, from October 13th to January 14th; Lieutenant Mulligan, from 13th October to January 14th; Lieutenant Poole, from October 13th to Jan. 14th; Lieutenant Massy, from October 13th to January 14th; Ensign Mariette, from October 13th to January 14th; Ensign Miller, from October 13th to January 14th; Ensign Terry, from October 13th to January 14th; Ensign de Roebeck, from October 13th to January 14th.

96th Regiment—The following officers have leave of absence—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Honourable A M Cathcart, from October 16th to January 10th, 1861; Captain MacCarthy, from October 17th to January 10th; Captain Cumberland, from October 16th to January 10th; Captain Douglas, from October 17th to January 10th; Lieutenant Houghton, from October 17th to January 10th; Lieutenant Reid, from October 17th to January 10th; Lieutenant Aytoun, from October 16th to January 13th; Lieutenant Henniker, from October 20th to January 10th; Ensign Josselyn, from October 16th to January 10th; Ensign Curteis, from October 20th to January 10th.

The Navy.

The division of the Channel Squadron stationed at Plymouth, under the command of Rear-Admiral Stopford, has been ordered to proceed to sea. Some of the ships will proceed probably as far as the Tagus, while others will cruise in the chops of the Channel; so that the Hero, with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on board, cannot pass up unnoticed.

Euryalus, 51, screw steam-frigate, Captain J. W. Tarleton, C.B., left Table Bay on the 19th of September, with his Royal Highness the Prince Alfred on board. The Euryalus was to touch on her passage home at St. Helena, Ascension and Sierre Leone, but as her stay at each of these places would be very short, she may be hourly expected at Spithead.

Forte, 51, screw steam-corvette, Captain Edward W. Turnour, was at the Cape of Good Hope on the 19th of September. She had accompanied the Euryalus a short distance to sea on the occasion of the departure of Prince Alfred for England. Letters from this ship express deep regret at the stigma which has been cast upon her by the occurrences which led to a rupture between the Governor, Sir George Grey, and Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, and which caused the absence of the latter officer from the chief station of his command during the visit of Prince Alfred. The Duke of Newcastle will now in a very few days be in a position to place the information which, during his absence, has reached the Colonial Office on the subject before his colleagues.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The Steel-plated Steamer.—Preparations have commenced in the new stone dock at Chatham for the construction of this vessel of war. Her length between the perpendiculars is to be about 387 feet, and 420 feet over all, from figure head to taffrail; her extreme breadth, 58 feet; burden in tons, 6039. She is to be supplied with engines of 1,200-horse power, and her armament will consist of 36 guns (100-pounders) of Armstrong's rifled guns. Her sides will be protected with thick steel plates. The whole of the ironwork required in the construction of the vessel will be prepared near the dock, and the necessary building for the furnaces, &c., have been commenced.

Appointments.—Commander His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen has been promoted to the rank of captain. The command of the Fairy, Royal Yacht, will therefore be vacant. Captains—G. Parker, to the Charybdis, commissioned. Surgeons—James Walsh, to the Hogue; Christopher K. Ord, to the Charybdis. Assistant Surgeon—Benjamin Browning (additional), to the Victory. Master—David Batt, to the Emerald. Acting Third Assistant Class Engineer—William Fisher Rowe, to the Indus, as supernumerary.

The Camp before Capua.—A letter of the 25th ultimo from the outposts of St. Angelo, near Capua, says:—"What a singular scene is presented by our camp. It is a perfect Babel. There is not a sound in any European language that may not be heard. Here is an order spoken in English, there a command in German. With the clipped accents of the Magyar are mingled the harmonious tones of the Spaniard and the clucking of the Dane. There is an incessant moving to and fro, a coming and going of vehicles and horsemen, a din of hammering, a clang of trumpets, and from time to time, as if to interrupt these sounds, the ear receives the boom of guns from Capua. The surrounding hills are covered with watch fires, and far down in the plain the Volturno winds along, the silvery waters in the clear moonlight seeming to be propelled by some supernatural power. If any one had only time here to write verses, if Aleardi or Prati were here, they might compose something pretty about it. But if any of our gallant volunteers are poets, it is not [illegible] they [illegible] their hands."

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

BRILLIANT VICTORY OF THE PIEDMONTESE.

Naples, Saturday.—The Piedmontese, under the command of Victor Emmanuel, gained a brilliant victory on the other side of Garigliano. The Bourbons attacked in front with great spirit by the troops, and in flank by the fleet, dispersed, leaving in our hands tents, waggons, material, and a large number of prisoners. General Sonnaz pursued the enemy, and afterwards occupied all the positions commanding Gaeta.

VICTOR EMMANUEL—THE ANNEXATION VOTE.

Victor Emmanuel enters Naples to-day (Saturday.)

The number of prisoners taken at Capua was 11,000. The Supreme Court of Justice has proclaimed the result of the voting in the Kingdom of Naples as follows:—ayes, 1,310,266; noes, 10,012. This announcement was received with much enthusiasm.

Perugia, Sunday.—The voting on the question of annexation has commenced. The concourse of people at the urns is extraordinary, notwithstanding the French occupation and the presence of the Pontifical Gendarmes. The inhabitants of several communes in the province of Viterbo are hastening to vote for annexation.

THE FRENCH INTERVENTION IN THE BAY OF GAETA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* gives the following account as authentic:—"As soon as the French Admiral heard the Sardinian cannon, he immediately despatched the steam frigate Descartes to the scene of the action, with orders to steer between the Sardinian ships and the shore, and make them cease firing until he himself could come up; and, while the Descartes was getting under weigh, the steam liner Redoubtable arrived in the offing from Syria, and was immediately signalled by the Admiral to follow the Descartes, and clear for action. The St. Louis and the Bretagne were ordered to get up their steam with utmost speed. At this juncture an aide-de-camp of Admiral Persano came up on board the corvette Adila to inquire the meaning of the extraordinary conduct of the French admiral, and after some parlying drew up a protest, which he left with the French admiral, and also with the commander of the British liner Renown. The Sardinian squadron then returned to Naples.

FRANCE.

A salute of 100 guns was fired on Thursday night, in honour of the taking of the Chinese forts.

CHINA — PEACE PROSPECTS — CAPTURE OF 500 GUNS.

The *London Gazette* contains dispatches from China down to 26th August. Lord Elgin writes on that date that the communication from the Chinese functionaries show that the Emperor desires peace, though he had not then quite made up his mind to concede all that Lord Elgin would demand. Five hundred guns were taken in the forts, more than 100 being brass, and 50 of very large calibre. The other details have already appeared.

AMERICA.

Queenstown, Sunday.—The Royal mail steamer Africa arrived here early this afternoon, with New York dates to the 24th, 72 passengers, and 13,869 dollars in specie. She landed all mails except Liverpool and proceeded. The Marquis of Chandos is a passenger. The Washington had arrived out.

MEXICO—REPORTED SPANISH INTRIGUES.

A telegram from Orleans announces that private advices have been received in that city, from Mexico, to the effect that the Liberals have succeeded in the attempt upon Guadalajava.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says that Government has been put in possession of information on a reliable source, respecting Spanish intrigues in the South, which are not confined to Mexico alone, but extend also to Central and Southern America. Spain is understood to have the co-operation of a leading open power which, should it become necessary, will render her all necessary aid.

MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMERCIAL.

The United States claims against Peru are no further advanced than they were at previous advices.

New York, 23rd, Evening.—The bids for the new ten million dollars federal loan, were yesterday opened by the Secretary of the Treasury. There were about forty-six bidders, some of whom are to be found below the attitude of Washington. The aggregates were only about half a million over the sum required, and the premiums offered are somewhat smaller than heretofore. Money easy in the extreme. Foreign extremely dull. The Stock market continues to be under the influence of a panic. At the close, to-day, the market was irregular at the following quotations: New York Centrals, 84½ ¼; Michigan Centrals, 63½ ¾; Illinois ditto, 77½ 8. Ashes—Sales of both sorts making at 5½ cents. Flour market very heavy, and the turn in favour of purchasers, especially for common and medium grades, while extra brands continue unchanged. Sales to-day, 12,000 to 13,000. Wheat less buoyant and active, with some slight concession on the part of holders. Corn in fair request, but unchanged. Barley easier. Sugars were less buoyant, and rather heavy. Coffee quiet, steady, and sales limited. Provisions firm, and in good demand. Freights steady, with rather more offering.

New Orleans, Oct. 23.—Cotton quiet. Sales to-day, 10,000 bales, at 11¼ to 11½. Sales of three days, 22,000 bales. Receipts of three days, 22,000 against 32,500 same time last year.

TERRIBLE GALE AND SHIPWRECK AT BUENOS AYRES.

Advices from Buenos Ayres state that a terrific gale occurred on the La Plata, during the 29th and 30th August, creating wide-spread destruction. The British barques Crusader and Reciprocity came in contact and sank each other. The captain and mate of the Crusader were drowned, and part of the crews of each vessel shared same fate.

The British barques Margaret and Jane, Roxana, Culloden, and British brig Jane Hudson, all went ashore.

ARRIVAL OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Cork, Saturday.—The men of the Irish Papal Brigade, to the number of 560, with five or six of the officers arrived in Cork harbour at ten o'clock this morning, from Havre, in the Dee steamer. As soon as the steamer came to anchor, which was nearly opposite Monkstown, Mr. Maguire, M.P., and Mr. Sullivan, editor of the *Nation* newspaper, went on board, and at the same time one of the tug steamers came alongside with clothes and other necessaries, provided by the joint committees of Cork and Dublin. A plentiful allowance of bread, meat, and coffee was served out to them by the gentlemen representing the committee, and each man received also a very good suit of clothes. Four steamers were in readiness, to convey them from the Dee steamer to Cork, where they all arrived in the course of the day. Their reception on the part of the people was most warm. Groups of men and women, ladies and gentlemen, collected at various points along the river as the boats steamed up, and cheered vociferously while they passed. The men heartily returned the cheers, and all, without exception, expressed themselves highly delighted at their reception, stating that it was beyond what they ever expected. They also expressed themselves deeply grateful for the kindness that had been shown them in providing refreshments and clothing for them on their arrival. They started immediately by special trains for their homes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vienna, Sunday.—The report that a treaty of commerce had been concluded between England and Austria is unfounded.

Paris, 4th.—Prince Metternich had an audience of the Emperor yesterday. The Emperor, on receiving the news of the death of the Dowager Empress of Russia, immediately telegraphed his condolence and that of the Empress to the Court of St. Petersburg. Yesterday the Court of St. Petersburg, without waiting for the official notification of His Majesty, went into mourning for 21 days.

The *Observer* says "Reports of an engagement between Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt is, at least, premature."

The Prince will shortly again visit England by invitation of her Majesty.

The same paper says that by a common understanding no representatives of European Courts will be present at the Lord Mayor's banquet, on the 9th inst.

Aquatics.—A boat race, open to paired oared gigs belonging to, and to be rowed by, members of the University Rowing Club, will come off on to-morrow (Tuesday) at three o'clock, sharp, weather permitting. Seven boats have already entered to compete for two handsome goblets. The second boat also to obtain a prize. The course to be from the Pigeon House Fort, to the North-wall Lighthouse.

The New Car Fares.—We have been requested to state, with reference to some remarks on the new car fares, which appeared in our impression of Friday last, that the altered fares do not apply to cases where the hiring is confined altogether to the borough. For such engagements, the old rate of 1s 4d for the first hour, and 6d for each succeeding half hour, still continues in force. The new rates are intended to meet cases where vehicles are employed either wholly outside the borough boundary, or partly within and partly without the borough. We [illegible] the privilege to take up passengers [illegible] rates, along a fixed line of route, is [illegible] by the Dublin Carriage Acts to a class of vehicles termed a "stage carriage," for each of which an annual duty of £8 is required to be paid. The omnibuses, which have so much benefited the suburbs, are all licensed in this class, and the proprietors of these vehicles might fairly complain if the authorities were to afford the carmen increased facilities for carrying on an illegal opposition.

Heartless Robbery of an Artilleryman by a Guardsman.—William Manson, a fine-looking man, a private in the Grenadier Gurads, stationed at the Tower, was brought before Mr. Combe, at the Southwark Police Court, on Friday, charged with stealing a purse containing £6 in gold and a small quantity of silver from the person of Samuel Fletcher, a driver in the Royal Artillery. The prosecutor, a steady-looking young fellow, of sunburnt appearance, said that he came up from Dover by the last train on the previous night, having a furlough for a month to visit his friends, whom he had not seen for many years. As soon as the train arrived he went to Camberwell to find some friends, but it was too late to call upon them, therefore he returned for the purpose of going to his parents at Tottenham. When he got into some part of the Borough he lost his way, and meeting the prisoner he went up to him and told him so, at the same time informing him that he had come from Dover on furlough. The prisoner said, "Oh, it's all right comrade; I will show you;" and then they went into the Yorkshire Grey public-house, where witness treated him with some ale, and had coffee for himself. The prisoner saw him take his purse out to pay for it, and saw him replace it in a small pocket in front of his trousers. After acquainting the prisoner with the reason of his coming from Dover, and conversing about the different places he had visited, witness dozed off to sleep. At that time the prisoner was sitting by his side. A few minutes afterwards he woke up and missed him, and, putting his hand to his trousers pocket, missed also his purse and contents. He went out after him, but he could not find him. In answer to Mr. Combe, he said while they were conversing in the public-house the prisoner told him that he was one of the cooks in his regiment stationed at the Tower, and that he was also on furlough. He accordingly went over London Bridge, and, meeting a city policeman, told him what had occurred, and some time afterwards they proceeded to the Tower and gave a description of the prisoner to the military authorities, when he was brought forward, and witness immediately identified him as the soldier who had robbed him, and he was given into custody. The prisoner here emphatically denied the charge. He never saw the artilleryman before in his life, but at the time of the robbery he was at his sister's in Gravel-lane. Mrs. Elizabeth Jesse, the landlady of the Yorkshire Grey, a very respectable public-house in the Borough Market, said she saw the artilleryman and the prisoner come into her house about four o'clock in the morning. The former had some coffee, and the latter some ale, and they sat in front of the bar. At that time they were busy, so that she could not see whether the prisoner pulled the other about. She, however, recollected the artilleryman sleeping, and they appeared to leave the house shortly after each other. The barmaid also gave similar evidence, and City Policeman, No. 584, said he went to the Tower, and found that the prisoner was a cook, and had had a pass for the night and that he had returned a few minutes before. He was sent for, and picked out of several others by the prosecutor. Witness informed his worship that he had been with the prisoner to Gravel-lane to give him an opportunity of pointing out the place where he was (according to his assertion) at the time of the robbery, but he could not. Mr. Combe asked whether the prosecutor was sober? The constable replied that he was, and both the landlady and barmaid stated the same. Mr. Combe accordingly remanded the prisoner for a week to enable the officer to make further inquiries.

Mr. Hullah.—We have received the following communication:—"The Chancellor of the Exchequer presents his compliments to the editor of the *Daily News*, and begs that his name may be put down for a contribution of fifty pounds to any fund which may be raised for the purpose of relieving Mr. Hullah from the pecuniary difficulties which are stated to have been brought upon that great benefactor to the public by the recent unhappy burning of St. Martin's Hall.—Hawarden, Oct 31, 1860."—*Daily News.*

The Forgery and Embezzlement of £1,000 by a Porter.—On Thursday, at the City Police-court, Manchester, James Jackson, who had been a porter and occasional collector in the service of Mr. Samuel Chetham, commission-agent, Chancery-lane, was again brought up on the charge of forging his employer's name to three cheques for £923 12s. The main facts of the case have already appeared. Mr. J. Robinson Glanville, cashier at the Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, stated that on the morning of Thursday week the prisoner presented to him the three cheques produced. It was the custom on presenting country cheques for one of the clerks to mark them, and for the payee to endorse them before they were cashed; and he told the prisoner that the cheques had not gone through that form. The prisoner thereupon took the cheques to the "country office," at the other end of the room, and brought them back in a few minutes properly marked and endorsed. He (witness) entertained no suspicion, and at once cashed them, giving the prisoner the amount, £923 12s, in bank-notes and gold. Robert Redman, detective officer, of Liverpool, stated the circumstances under which he apprehended the prisoner. The prosecutor was examined, but the only additional fact in his evidence was that the prisoner received 12s a week. The prisoner was committed to take his trial at the assizes on the charge of forgery.

The Whitworth Rifle.—The *Moniteur de l'Armee* has the following remarks on the performances of the Whitworth rifle at Vincennes:—"During the late national rifle match, where the committee had to class less than 80,000 shots, the Whitworth rifle was tried, in presence of Mr. Whitworth himself, and by one of his men, against a rifle in the French Chasseurs. It had a very decided advantage at all distances, but it must be mentioned that our rifle with a bore of 18 millimetres competed with one a bore half less. The Whitworth system seems, however, to be superior to ours, at least in theory, but it is as yet an experimental weapon, not a weapon for the soldier. Mr. Whitworth brought with him the rifle which was used in the trials; it was made expressly for the English rifle match at Wimbleton. If we are not mistaken, General Guiod, president of the commission, struck with the results obtained, asked the inventor if he felt certain of obtaining the same results with two of his rifles belonging to the French Government. He replied in the affirmative, but found himself greatly mistaken, for our Whitworth rifle, though fired by Mr. Whitworth's own man, an excellent shot, whom he had brought with him, did not equal the French Chasseur's rifle. The inventor then examined the weapon, and finding several screws not tight enough, asked permission to put them right, which was at once granted. He then went to the workshop of the fort, took the rifle to pieces, put it together again in his own way, and came back with it in the afternoon. The results obtained were much better, being superior to those with the Chasseur's arm, but inferior to those given by the rifle which he had brought with him. Thus it appears that one of his rifles will carry better than another, and that the least negligence in putting the weapon together affects the accuracy of the aim. This is a great defect in a weapon of war, liable to be placed in the hands of many men who may not be over-intelligent, or awkward, and at times tired and hurried. The cartridges are not admissible for the army; they absolutely require a small disc of grease which would melt in the soldiers' knapsack or cartridge-box, and the rifle would then be useless. Nevertheless, the Whitworth rifle is a very remarkable weapon, and deserves serious attention; if it means should be found to render it rather less delicate, less precise, and more capable to endure rough usage, it will give a fearful advantage to troops armed with it. It is easy to see that this invention will receive further improvements.

Napoleon III. and the English Volunteers.—The Emperor of the French has caused to be written the following letter to Mr. J. Klotz-Rowsell, in reference to a projected excursion of Volunteers to Paris:—

"Palace of the Tuileries, Oct 29, 1860.

"Sir.—The Emperor will always witness with pleasure anything that can contribute to the friendly relations between England and France. The proposal for an excursion of Volunteers to Paris which you have submitted to his Majesty has accordingly been appreciated by him as it deserved to be, and the reception given to your compatriots will, you may be assured, be worthy the proceeding in whose accomplishment you wish to assist. As to the time, the place of debarkation, and other details, these matters must be left entirely to yourself. Otherwise, as you will understand, the manifestation would lose to a great extent the character of spontaneity upon which its value depends. But you may equally rely upon receiving all the facilities which it will be possible to afford. Such is the reply which the Emperor has charged me to address to you. The Secretary to the Emperor, Chef du Cabinet, MOCQUARD.

"Mr. J. K. Rowsell."

Since the receipt of this letter, so cordial towards the Volunteers, Mr. Rowsell has been honoured, at his own request, by an interview with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to whom he had communicated the Emperor's reply. The Duke considered the project very favourable to the maintenance of friendly relations between England and France. He has desired that the execution of the project should remain in private hands, in order to allow the Volunteers to act spontaneously. Mr. Rowsell had also the honour, on the same, day of communicating the letter to the Right Hon. Mr. Sidney Herbert, Secretary for War, who has also spoken most approvingly of the project, to the same effect as the Duke of Cambridge. Under these favourable circumstances preparations have been commenced for carrying the project into effect.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Rifle Shooting Match.—A spirited rifle match was fired at Ash Common, Aldershot, on the 30th of Oct. The contest lay between the 29th and 45th Regiments, and 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade; these regiments compose the 3rd infantry brigade at Aldershott. Brigadier General Russell, C.B., offered three prizes of £2 10s, £1 10s., and £1, to be shot for by the best shots of each company, at the termination of the annual course. Five rounds were fired at 400, 600, and 800 yards. The gallant old Rifle Brigade, roused to emulation by late remarks on their position in the late official returns, held their superiority throughout, as shown by the following table of average points:—

	400 yards	600 yards	800 yards
1st Batt. Rifle Brigade	2-64	2-18	1-18
45th Regiment	2-36	2-16	0-52
29th Regiment	2-18	1-61	0-56

The first prize was won by Sergeant Tubb, 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, who obtained eleven points at the three distances; the second prize was awarded to Colour-Sergeant Stroceiger, who gained 10 points; the third prize was divided between Private Gorman, Colour-Sergeant Wood, and Private Wood, 45th Regiment, who each obtained 9 points. Unfortunately a fog prevented the tie from being shot off. It is a remarkable fact that the Rifles fired with the old short Enfield, which has gained them so little honour in their figure of merit for the past year. At the conclusion of the match the brigadier-general addressed the men in manly, soldierlike terms, pointing out the advantage of acquiring dexterity in the use of firearms, exhorting careful attention to the excellent system of musketry instruction, as carried out by the present zealous and able instructor at the camp, enjoining the greatest care in keeping the rifles clean, and promising to renew the contest during the next season. This well-timed match and speech gave evident satisfaction, and the meeting broke up with the conviction that the best men had carried off the prizes. We compliment the men of the Rifles on their success and skill, also the gallant officer who generously gave them the opportunity of proving it.

Garibaldi a Railway Director.—A correspondent of the *Ami de la Religion*, writing from Naples, states that Garibaldi has consented to be president of the new railway company formed by MM. Adami and Lemmi, for various lines in Southern Italy.

Correspondence.

THE CARRICKMACROSS LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Carrickmacross, 2nd November, 1860.

Sir,—Having seen a letter in your issue of the 29th ult., signed "P. J. Gremene," commenting on the above prize drawing, and asking "Who is P. M'Cabe, the winner of the £1,120," in reply, I beg to inform him that I am the person alluded to; that I am a native of this place; that I am well known as a general merchant, &c., by many most respectable wholesale houses in the city and other places. I have also to state that I am the purchaser of the 20 tickets (not 23 as stated by your correspondent), 3 of which won the above amount, and that I have not handed said tickets to the Rev. Mr. Hughes, or any other individual, and, as a proof of my not doing so, I have them still in my possession and am prepared to produce the three winning numbers, together with the remaining seventeen, and show them duly entered in the secretary's book, &c. Consequently, I am prepared to show that with regard to the drawing (I speak only of the drawing) there was nothing unfair or that could create suspicion unless the fact of my living in the town, and three numbers of those purchased by me winning the above amount, namely, 8,047, 8,048, and 8,050, and what is still more strange, after winning two draws amounting to £1,100, I offered publicly to bet £100 to £20 that I would draw a third prize, which I did, two hours after my leaving the room where the drawing took place, and which I was not aware of until next morning. In conclusion, I request to know who your correspondent is, and his address, as I am, like himself, anxious to contribute half a sovereign, should such be required, to carry on any investigation to elicit facts, and to satisfy both him and the general public, that our lottery was fair, honourable, and above suspicion, and I am personally anxious that all matters connected with it should go fully before the public, as many persons, and particularly in this locality, have put constructions upon it unfair, uncharitable, and unmanly, and which they knew to be untrue, solely because the winner was known to the district, and no doubt envious at his success. Hoping I have not intruded on your time or space—I am, sir, yours, most respectfully,

PATRICK M'CABE, New-street.

THE LONDON IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

London, October 11th, 1860.

Sir,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your influential journal, to offer a suggestion to my countrymen in Dublin. When the volunteer movement was first mooted thousands of loyal hearts in Ireland responded to the call of "Riflemen, form;" but owing to the existence of so much of that unfortunate party, or faction spirit, Government was afraid to accept their services—not that it doubted it their loyalty—but fearful that it would be placing rods in their hands to beat each other with. Now, since so many Irishmen are anxious for the success of the movement, let them prove their interest in it by opening a subscription for a set of colours to be presented on next St. Patrick's Day to their countrymen in arms, "The London Irish Volunteers." I need scarcely tell you how such a gift would be prized by the men. The regiment now musters nearly 800 strong, all Paddies, and second to none for martial appearance, effectiveness, &c.—I am, sir, &c. THOS. S. HENDERSON,

No. 5 Company, London Irish Rifle Volunteers.

ACCIDENTS BY FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—An accident from burning, which has terminated fatally this week in the Adelaide Hospital, induces me to make the following suggestions, which you may, perhaps, think worthy a place in your columns:—

I would impress upon all the importance of protecting fires by means of some slight, yet efficient fireguard or screen. Two or three of these might be had at small cost, and should be in every house; one to be kept on each fire burning. This precaution would lessen the everyday risk of females, who, in their household avocations, are continually passing and repassing blazing fires—almost brushing the bars with their flowing garments, hourly escaping, by a few inches, the most dreadful of deaths.—Sir, yours, respectfully,

3rd Nov. 1860. PREVENTION.
Card enclosed.

Sporting Intelligence.

WINNERS OF QUEEN'S PLATES IN IRELAND, 1860.

Curragh—24th April—3 miles. Druid, by Mountain Dew, 3 yrs (Moran.) 25th—Mile and three quarters, Druid (Moran.) 26th—2 miles. Lovebird, by Newminster, 3 yrs (J Wynne.) 26th June—2 miles. Druid (Gardiner.) 27th—One mile and three quarters. Druid (Moran.) 28th—3 miles. Botheration (Bottom.) 29th—4 miles. Botheration (Bottom.)

Bellewstown—19th July—3 miles. Druid (Moran.)

Down Royal Corporation—24th July—3 miles. Druid (Moran.) 26th July—Heats, 2 miles. Druid (Moran.) 24th October—2 miles. Prologue, by Stockwill, 3 yrs. (Medcalfe.)

Curragh—4th September—2 miles. Druid (Conolly.) 5th September—Two and a half miles. Lena Rivers, by Brockley, 2 yrs (Williamson.) 6th September—4 miles. Lovebird, 3 yrs (Murphy.) 16th October—3 miles. Daniel, by Newminster, 3 yrs (Osborne.) 17th October—Mile and a half. Lord Lieutenant Plate. Daniel (Osborne) 18th—4 miles. Royal Whip. Shamrock, by Mountain Dew, 4 yrs (Conolly.)

ULSTER GRAND NATIONAL—LATEST BETTING.

2 to 1 agst New Broom; 3 to 1 agst Wee Nell; 4 to 1 agst Yellow Gal; 4 to 1 against any other (offered).

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR NOVEMBER.

Carlow Island Hunt—5th, Clonegall; 7th, Ferns; 10th, Oak Park—At eleven.

County Galway Hunt—6th, Monivea Castle—At eleven.

The Kildare Hunt—6th, Johnstown Inn; 8th, Rathsallagh Fair Green; 10th, Donadea; 13th, Newbridge; 15th, Gormanstown; 17th, Blessingtown; 20th, Ballysax; 22nd Davidstown; 24th, Kilcock; 27th, Ballymore Eustace; 29th, Spratstown Bridge—At eleven. The members of the Hunt will dine together on Tuesday, the 6th of November, at M'Evoy's Hotel, Naas, at seven o'clock.

Kilkenny Hunt—5th, Mountloftus; 7th, the Railway Terminus; 9th, Stoneyford; 12th, Castlemorris; 16th, Ballyraggett—At eleven.

The Lissadell (Mr. Gore Booth's) Harriers—5th, Mountshannon; 9th, Rathcormick Chapel—At eleven.

The Meath Hounds—5th, Clifton Lodge; 7th, Slane 9th, Loughcrew; 12th, Bellinter; 14th, Rosmead—At eleven.

Rathdown Harriers—6th, Ballyboden; 10th, the Beresford Arms; 13th, Swords, (county Dublin); 17th, Delgany; 20th, the Scalp; 24th, Tallaght; 27th, Carragower—At twelve.

The Queen's County Hounds—6th, Sheffield: 9th, Abbeyleix House—At eleven.

Tipperary Hunt—6th, Clerehan; 10th, Gaile House—At eleven.

The North Wexford Harriers—Tuesday 6th, Rathpierce; Friday 9th, Slievebawn Quarry; Tuesday 13th, Inch; Friday 16th, Ballyrabeen; Tuesday 20th, Wicklow Gap; Friday 23rd, Monassed Racecourse; Tuesday 27th, Limerick Friday 30th, Carrigbeg—At half past eleven.

THE POPE'S IRISH BRIGADE.

On Saturday night, at eleven o'clock, the forlorn remnant of the Pope's Brigade arrived in Dublin, at the King's-bridge Terminus, where they were met by a considerable mob of persons, composed of the lower orders. Some cheering took place, and a faint attempt was made to illuminate the place with two torches. Outside cars were provided for the men, who were despatched to the several quarters engaged for their lodgment. About three hundred in all, reached Dublin, the greater number having been dropped at the stations along the line. Such of the brigade as arrived were dressed in every imaginable costume, some of them being attired in mixtures of Zouave and French coats, trousers, and hats, and many of them in the ordinary dress of the labouring class. They presented altogether anything but a military appearance. Some 40 of the body were lodged in Coffey's Hotel, Lower Bridge-street, 30 in the Brazen Head, about 100 in the Commercial Hotel, Usher's-quay, and 40 in MacCabe's Tavern, Bachelor's-walk. At five o'clock yesterday morning a second batch of 80 men arrived at the terminus.

Yesterday the entire body of the Brigade commenced the day by attending Mass in Marlborough-street chapel where Dr. Cullen preached. They came from their different lodgings, and marched to the place, followed by a mob of persons of every grade of the lower orders and numbers of little boys. They were all treated to dinner at the various hotels. After the service, about 70 of the men belonging to Drogheda and Dundalk were despatched by the committee to their homes by the three o'clock train. Those who remained in Dublin were escorted during the day through the city, preceded by "Father Spratt's band" and a body of musicians from Chapelizod. They were followed by a crowd of very noisy and disorderly persons, who kept up the parade to near five o'clock. At about two o'clock, Sackville-street and its environs were densely crowded, and all passage for a time was prevented. Large patrols passed through the city all the evening, and tranquillity was by this means preserved.

It was intended to despatch the remaining men belonging to Drogheda, Kilkenny, Galway, and Tuam, to their respective homes this (Monday) morning by train.

The French Treaty and the Carpet Trade.—The import duty on carpets was considered by the mixed commission in Paris on Tuesday last. We are able to state that the intended specific duties were abandoned, and that an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. on all descriptions of carpets was finally adopted. This arrangement will, we presume, be highly acceptable to the carpet manufacturers of this country.—*Star.*

Veterinary College of Ireland.—A meeting of the Committee of the Veterinary College of Ireland was held at 212, Great Brunswick-street, on Saturday last, at two o'clock. The chair was taken by Lord Talbot de Malahide. The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read and confirmed, Dr. Cameron presented a report of the objects, organisation, and present position of the Veterinary Colleges of Edinburgh, which, at the suggestion of the committee, he had lately visited. Dr. Cameron stated that Professor Gamgee, of the New Veterinary College, Edinburgh, had highly approved of the plans which had been formed for establishing a college in Dublin, and had offered to assist the project in every way in his power. It was then agreed that estimates for buildings should be obtained, after which the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday. The names of Lord George Hill and Lord Monck were added to the committee.

Metropolitan Hall.—Among the subjects for prayer and praise in the Hall on this Monday evening by clergymen of different denominations, are the following:—(1). Thanksgiving for all our temporal and spiritual mercies, and that God may bless all the means used for the diffusion of Christian knowledge, at home and abroad (2). For the infants of Dublin, and of Ireland generally, that they may all be children of God, and that many of them may be called to the ministry of the Sanctuary; (3). For the fathers and mothers, and teachers of Dublin, that they may set their children a holy and pious example; (4). The Sixth Commandment "Thou shalt not kill," Exod. xx. 13, that Satan may no more take possession of any heart in Ireland to commit this soul-destroying sin.

THE STEPNEY MURDER—MEMORIAL OF THE CONVICT MULLENS.

A memorial, drawn up by the prisoner James Mullens, in his own handwriting, and in the form in which he himself made the statement, was yesterday transmitted to the Home Secretary, through the prisoner's solicitor, Mr. Hubert Wood, praying for a commutation of the capital sentence.

The memorial states:—

"James Mullens wishes to explain some difficulties against him at the trial. These are chiefly the *alibi* proved in favour of Emms on the Monday evening, and the hour at which he states he saw him deposit the parcel.

"There may be two suppositions with regard to the time of the murder, one placing it on Monday night, the other on Tuesday morning—in either case no proof against me; first, if committed on Monday, my children, who alone could prove or swear that I was at home all that night from seven o'clock. He also wishes that Mrs. Mudie should be found out, as she could, probably, swear that she knew him to be at home on that night or evening. The *alibi* in favour of Emms would only show that he did not commit the murder on Monday night; but yet he might have received the parcel from the man who did. In the second supposition, that it was committed on Tuesday morning, no evidence was given to show that Emms or any other person may not have committted it, as the *alibi* was proved only for Monday; yet it was distinctly sworn by Mrs. Barnes, living opposite, that she saw some person moving papers at the top room on Tuesday morning, the 14th, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock. That must be just before the deed was committed, as the person could not go back again after committing the act on the previous night. Why should not this woman's evidence be believed, when she had the daylight, and could not be mistaken in seeing the person moving the papers. The witness Stephenson, who has proved that he saw a man named Rowland, one of the deceased's collectors, come from the deceased's house on the morning of Tuesday, the 14th, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, with a quantity of paper-hangings under his arm—this witness proved that Rowland seemed quite confused when spoken to by the witness on trade, who had known him a long time before; and after hearing of the murder gave information to the police. This man Rowland was in communication with Emms on the previous night; this was sworn to on the trial. With regard to the hour stated of the placing the parcel in the shed, the prisoner might be easily deceived, as he had no watch to tell him the hour, and he could not see any clock. Prisoner submits that he was not convicted from legal evidence, but through prejudice, and he trusts that the Hon. Home Secretary will consider the whole case without prejudice, and prove to the world that the life of a man is too sacred to be taken on mere suspicion. Prisoner feels that the police have been very sharp against him, but not in endeavouring to ascertain whether some one else might not have committed the crime, and that if they had gone immediately on receipt of information from prisoner they might have found the remainder of the parcel in Emms' cottage.

(Signed) "JAMES MULLENS."

In addition to the prisoner's own statement, Mr Wood has also urged upon the consideration of the Home Secretary the following facts—that neither on the hammer, the clothes, or the boot was any trace of blood found, although they have been carefully examined, and from the evidence this fact is quite irreconcileable with Mullens' guilt; secondly, that the evidence of Mrs. Barnes, a highly respectable witness, entirely corroborates the witness, the potman, and their evidence throws considerable doubt on the case for the prosecution; thirdly, that the Lord Chief Baron's remarks as to the prisoner not giving any account of the possession of the cheque are not in accordance with the principles of the law of England, as no man is bound to criminate himself, and even if Mullens had been a receiver, he would not be liable for murder.

THE CHINESE INSURGENTS.

From Shanghai we receive the following account of the approach and repulse of the Tae-ping insurgents:—

"On Monday morning, the 20th August, the enemy had advanced in greater strength than ever. It was really a curious sight to see them moving along, every one of the little paths which run parallel to the city walls, each man carrying a flag, and all moving in Indian file, but in excellent order and quite calm and steady. On they came without hesitation, perfectly within range, and seemed to direct their attention principally to the west gate. Lieutenant O'Grady had been sent there with some marines, to assist Captain Cavanagh, and the Madras Artillerymen having rigged up a Chinese gun, a heavy fire was kept up, and the insurgents have to thank the nature of the ground that their loss was not very large. Strange to say, scarcely a shot was returned, and the Imperialist soldiers, after firing a couple of times, got up on the battlements of the wall, hung their legs over, and smoked away without any apparent fear, although the foe was lurking among the graves and rushes below. The cracking of the rifles seemed to have had no effect in changing the line of march of the insurgents, who now seemed to threaten the English settlement in great numbers. They actually planted some flags within a couple of hundred yards of the Race Course Stand, but were met with a shell or two from a gun commanded by Lieutenant Williams. Lieut Crease fired a couple of rockets at them, too, so that they gradually retired. During the night the dispatch boat Pioneer had proceeded up the river, and began dropping 13-inch shells in among the rebel flags. One of these exploded right in the centre of about 100 red banners, which immediately afterwards disappeared. About one o'clock the dispatch boat Nimrod threw a shot clean over the settlement away out into the fields an astonishing distance. This practice was kept up slowly for about two hours, when the insurgents retreated out of range. The Pioneer continued firing until the evening had far advanced, but the enemy had had enough of it, and retreated so far out towards Zee-ka-wei that they were out of all possible danger.

On Tuesday but very little work took place, as the rebels had retreated quite out of range, and with the exception of one or two small bodies, none were seen near enough to fire at.

Picking Ore by Electro-Magnetism.—Professor Burci, of the Institute of Superior Studies at Florence, Director of the Iron and Copper Mines of Traversella, in Piedmont, and one of the most distinguished geologists and mining engineers of Italy, has just published a highly interesting account of the mines alluded to, containing a description of a new process for separating copper ore from iron ore, invented by M. Sella, an engineer well known to the scientific world by his "Studies on the Mineralogy of Sardinia." The mines of Traversella have been in activity from a very remote period it being believed that they were first worked under the Lower Empire. The horizontal development of their galleries measures 75 kil., or 47 English miles, and they belong to different proprietors, one of whom, Chev. Ricardi di Netro, remarking that the iron ore obtained was intermingled with a considerable proportion of copper pyrites, requested M. Sella, in 1854, to examine whether copper might not be extracted as well as iron. After much attention to the subject, M. Sella declared that the copper pyrites were much too thinly disseminated among the magnetite or magnetic iron ore, to be profitably separated by the common process of picking; that the specific gravity of the two ores was so nearly alike, that they could hardly be separated by washing; and lastly, that, owing to the high price of combustibles the chemical affinities of copper and iron could not be turned to advantage. At length, however, M. Sella hit upon a plan which has been crowned with complete success. We have several times had occasion to describe electro-magnetic machines, the great principle of which, our readers will recollect, consists in this—that a bar of soft iron can be temporarily magnetised by an electric current, and be made to lose its magnetic power instantly by the cessation of the current. M. Sella had recourse to this principle, and invented an apparatus, consisting of a wheel provided with 54 electro-magnets, which being turned over the ore, previously triturated by stampers, attract, when magnetised, all the magnetite, which they let fall elsewhere on losing their magnetism. By this highly ingenious method all the copper pyrites, which of course cannot be attracted, is duly separated, at a very small cost, from the iron ore, among which it was previously as good as lost.

Law-making in the Last Session.—In a lecture on this subject, delivered to the inhabitants of Bodmin, by Edward W. Cox, Esq., barrister-at-law, the Recorder of Falmouth, the lecturer said it was a singular fact that, although almost every person took an interest in what Parliament said, very few had the slightest knowledge of what it did. Probably not three persons in that large assembly could name half-a-dozen of the new laws that were made during the last session; and yet all of them were bound to obey those laws; and many of those laws immediately affected the welfare or governed the conduct of almost every man in the room. It had occurred to him that a lecture might be usefully devoted to making known, in a popular and intelligible manner, the new laws yearly passed, or such of them, at least, as affected the public. The experiment was new; he believed it had never been before attempted. Some whom he had consulted about it told him that the subject was uninteresting, and that it would be almost impossible to make it so intelligible as to be attractive to a mixed audience. But, not despairing of being enabled to sustain their attention for an hour on this topic, he had resolved to make a trial of it. Mr. Cox then observed that the last session had been styled by the newspapers a barren session, and therefore was believed by the public to have been so. But what is the fact? So far from the legislation of the session being small, it was greater in quantity than in any year since the Reform Bill; no less than 154 public statutes had been passed, filling upwards of 1,300 folio pages of close print, besides 203 local and personal acts, and nine private acts, making a grand total of 366 new laws, each one of which had gone through all the forms of both Houses. It was therefore unjust to say that it had been a do-nothing session. Parliament, like privates persons, was entitled to be judged by what it had done, and not by what it had failed to do. And many of these new laws were of great interest and importance. The lecturer then described the provisions, so far as they affected his audience, of the following statutes:—The Refreshment Houses Act, Stamp Acts, Public Improvement Act, Friendly Societies Act, the Law Reform Acts, Adulteration of Food Act, &c., by pointing out to his audience, in very plain and intelligible language, what they were required to do in order to obey the new laws that had been thus enacted.—*Law Times.*

Dartmouth Election.—Darmouth, Friday Afternoon.—The nomination of a representative for this borough, in the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Mr. J. Dunn (Conservative), took place to-day at noon. Carew Hunt proposed Mr. Seale Hayne (Liberal), which was seconded by Mr. Harris. Mr. H. Tracey proposed Mr. John Hardy (Conservative), which was seconded by Mr. W. Kelly. The Mayor called for a show of hands for the candidates, which was given, and declared by him to be in favour of Mr. Hardy. The friends of Mr. Haynes called for a poll, to take place on Saturday.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY:—

SURRENDER OF CAPUA.

The *Daily News* has received the following dispatch from its own correspondent at Naples:—

Naples, Friday.—Capua capitulated to-day. The troops left with the honours of war, but laid down their arms at the Porta de Napoli of Capua. To-morrow they will come to Naples. Naples is illuminated, and there are great rejoicings.

CAPITULATION OF CAPUA DISARMING OF 8,000 MEN.

Naples, Nov. 2nd.—Capua has capitulated. Military honours have been granted to the garrison, who, to the number of 8,000 men, have been disarmed, and sent to Naples, where they will embark.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent has sent the following telegram:—

Paris, Nov. 2.—It is true that the French Government gave orders to Rear Admiral de Tenan to prevent the attack on Gaeta by sea, and it is also true that the Rear Admiral was also under the necessity of communicating these orders to the Sardinian Admiral as the attack had not been attempted.

CHINA—THE CAPTURE OF THE TAKU FORTS.

The overland mail arrived last night. Hongkong advices are to Sept. 12th.

The *Times* gives the following details of the capture of the Taku forts from its special correspondent:—

"The *Times* says, it is unable to confirm or contradict the important statement, that it was the intention of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros to proceed to Pekin, as guests of the Emperor, and accompanied only by an escort of cavalry. A hope is expressed that the news is not true. The conquest of the forts is described as a dashing little campaign of eight days. When the allies established themselves in at Schi-tang, they had still a march of 12 miles before they could arrive at the object of their attack. The Chinese are learning the art of war; and, contrary to all Chinese precedent, it was found that positions upon the road had been taken up with considerable military skill, and fortified with care.

"A Tartar camp had been formed, and the best troops of China placed behind the works. If the enemy had weapons equal to our own, this contest might have been compared with some European battles. The English and French acted together with harmony and equal gallantry. In the attack on the camp the first fort, fell to the English, who were about ten minutes before the French on their side of the attack. Lieut. Shaw being the first man in the possession of this camp, which brought the allies within about half a mile of the great north fort which appears to be the key of the whole position but some difference of opinion is said to have occurred between the two generals on this point. The French general agreed to send his forces to the attack, leaving to Sir Hope Grant the responsibility. The attack was made on the morning of the 21st, four English and four French gunboats diverting the attention of the forts lower down on the northern bank, when the batteries opened fire. The execution of Armstrong guns was found to be tremendous, as their shells pierced the walls, and burst within the forts with an awful explosion, which shook the ground; but, amid the ruin, the gallant Tartars stood by their guns, and as the field-pieces advanced to complete the work, and as the riflemen scattered themselves under the walls, the fire from the forts was still hot, and many a daring fellow was struck by the rude missiles which still fell among them. It was here, and in the assault that now took place, that much of our loss was suffered, and that the deeds of heroism occurred which are recorded in the *Times'* correspondence. Even, at last, the obstinate resistance of the Tartars was overcome only by an escalade. The surrender of the other forts followed—not, however, without some chicanery. On the part of the victorious, the loss has been severe—22 officers were wounded, of which 6 were dangerously, 13 severely, and 7 slightly.

The officers wounded dangerously are—Captain Miller, 27th Regiment, gunshot wound in breast; and Lieut Kingsley, same regiment, gunshot wound in knee. The names of the thirteen officers severely wounded are—Captain Brook, 48th Regiment, gunshot wound in thigh; Brigadier Reeves, 90th Foot, in arm and shoulder; Lieutenant Gye, Royal Artillery, in thigh; Brevet Major Graham, Royal Engineers, gunshot wound in thigh; Captain George Ingham, 44th Regiment, contusion back of right thigh; Lieutenant Morris, gingall ball in left shoulder; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, gunshot wound in face; Lieutenant Magregor, Farne's Horse; Lieutenant Roberts, 44th, gunshot wound in right side; Lieutenant Burslem, 67th, gunshot wound in shoulder; Ensign Chapley, same regiment, contused leg by shell in arm and thigh; Ensign Fraser, 67th, contused by shell in thigh; Ensign Turner, also of 67th, contused by shell. Officers slightly wounded—Ensign M'Cabe and Lieutenant Stewart, Probyn's Horse; Lieutenant Kempston, 90th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Travers, Harrington's Horse; Lieutenant Baker and Lieutenant Straghan, Royal Marines; Lieutenant Ternan, 67th Regiment. The 44th Regiment had 10 men killed and 50 wounded, 4 mortally and 38 dangerously and severely; and 67th Regiment 6 killed and 63 wounded, 40 dangerously and severely. Total British killed—17 no officers and 161 men wounded.

News by Overland Mail from Calcutta to September 22nd—no political news.

ITALIAN POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN—IMPORTANT DISPATCH.

The *Daily News* publishes the text of an important dispatch from the Foreign Office, and addressed by Lord John Russell to the British Minister at Turin. It is dated October 27 th Lord John Russell says the large questions which appear to her Majesty's Government to be at issue are these—Were the people of Italy justified in asking the assistance of the King of Sardinia to relieve them from the Government with which they were discontented? and Was the King of Sardinia justified in furnishing the assistance of his army to the people of the Romagna and the Neapolitans? His lordship on this point says, "Her Majesty's Government do not feel justified in declaring, that the people of Southern Italy had not good reason for throwing off their allegiance to their former Government. Her Majesty's Government cannot, therefore, blame the King of Sardinia for assisting." Lord John adds, "Her Majesty's Government can see no sufficient ground for the severe censure with which France, Prussia, and Russia have visited the act of the King of Sardinia." The dispatch closes with the following passage:—"Her Majesty's Government will turn their eyes rather to the gratifying prospect of a people, building up the edifice of their liberties, and consolidating the work of their independence amid the sympathies and good wishes of Europe."

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Queenstown, Saturday.—The Irish Brigade arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, on board the steamer Dee, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. A deputation from Cork, with a band, met the brigade at the entrance to the harbour, and escorted the steamer on to Passage, the band playing Irish national airs, while the men of the brigade crowded the paddle-boxes and rigging of the Dee, cheering most vociferously. As the Dee steamed slowly past her Majesty's ships Sanspereil and Hawk, the Royal Standard was lowered. The men appeared healthy, and physically none the worse from the campaign.

AUSTRALIA.

Plymouth, Saturday.—The Swiftsure, 85 days from Melbourne, with £250,000 in specie, and 150 passengers, put in here this morning. Many passengers were landed and proceeded to London by express train.

RAILWAYS.

Business limited yesterday, and prices generally without change. The traffic returns of the United Kingdom, for the week ending October 27th, show an increase of £38,665 over the corresponding week last year.

TURKISH FINANCES.

According to a telegram from Constantinople, the Turkish Government are likely to negociate a 5 per cent. loan at Paris for 16,000,000p., at 53½.

DARTMOUTH ELECTION.

The nomination took place yesterday. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Hardy, the Conservative. A poll was demanded for Mr. Scale Hayne, the Liberal candidate.

THE TEA MARKET.

The public sales of tea, which have lasted 4 days, closed yesterday afternoon.

The *Times* says, for two days past the China news rather checked the disposition on the part of the trade to purchase, and the latter portion of the sales was characterised by some degree of heaviness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord St. Leonards has had a severe paralytic attack.

The mixed commission in Paris has decided on 15 per cent. on all carpets.

A letter from the Emperor Napoleon's private secretary accepts the proposal of an excursion of English volunteers to Paris, and assures them a welcome.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT.

Windsor Castle, October 26.—The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Charles Sargeant, Esq., Chief Justice of the Ionian Islands.

Windsor Castle, October 30.—This day had audience of her Majesty:

The Count de Ludolf, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, to deliver a letter from his Sovereign.

To which audience he was introduced by the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

War-Office, Pall-Mall, October 31.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Niven Moore, Esq., her Majesty's Consul General in Syria, and James Brant, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Damascus, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

India Office, Oct. 30.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., Colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers, to be Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

Downing-street, Oct. 30.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Dr. Ignazio Schembri, LL.D., to be one of her Majesty's Judges for the Island of Malta.

Foreign Office, Nov. 1.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Louis Edward Bouillat as Consul at Glasgow of his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Thomas Ryan as Vice-Consul at Montreal for the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

St. James' Palace, Nov. 1.—The early Sunday Service at the Chapel Royal, St. James, will begin from henceforth at nine a.m., instead of at eight, as heretofore. (By order of the Dean.)

FRANCIS GARDEN, Sub-Dean.

War-Office, Pall-Mall, Nov. 2—Commissariat Department.—Deputy James Augustus Frederick Mitchell, having completed the prescribed period of service on the coast of Africa as Acting Assistant Commissary General, to be confirmed in the rank of Assistant Commissary General; September 11, 1860.

There were no military appointments or promotions in the Gazette of last night.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Yesterday, the very beautiful organ which has been recently erected in the Mariner's Church, at Kingstown by Messrs. Telford and Co., of Stephen's-green, Dublin, was publicly opened, and is a very great acquisition to this elegant and extensive church. It is of large size, is very sweet and full in tone, and is entirely free from the harshness so frequently observable in many new organs. The case is of the Pugin style, with diapered pipes. It has two rows of keys and pedal two octaves. The compass of the great organ is double C to G in alto. The stops on the great organ are as follows:—open diapason, salicional, stopt diapason, clarabella, flute, gamba, principal, fifteenth, twelfth, mixture, trumpet. The compass of swell organ is from C to G in alto. The following are the stops on the swell organ:—Bourdon, double diapason, open diapason, dulciana, principal, fifteenth, oboe, trumpet. There were three services held in this church yesterday, at eleven o'clock a.m., four o'clock p.m., and seven o'clock p.m., and on each of these occasions the admirers of good church music had an opportunity of hearing the qualities of this fine instrument, tested by R. P. Stewart, Esq., Mus. Doc. of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. The entire cost of the organ and the necessary fittings amounts to £400, towards which sum about £340 have been already subscribed. In order, therefore, to liquidate the entire debt, there were collections made after each sermon. The pulpit was occupied at the 11 o'clock service by the Rev. R. Brook, minister of the church, when over sixteen hundred persons were present. The collection on the occasion amounted to £28. The other two sermons were preached at four o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Welland, and at seven o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Dowling; on both which occasions the collections were very considerable, and we believe that the deficiency, if any, can now be very small.

KINGSTOWN PENNY BANK.

Amount received on Saturday, 3rd of November, £8 17s 8d. Total received from the commencement, £139 0s 5d. Total number of depositors, 297.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-COURT.

About half-past ten o'clock on Saturday morning, George Wyse, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

John Thornton, Stradbrook, garden boy, was brought up in custody of 79 F, and charged by him with having been found concealed in the garden of Miss Barnbrick, at Brighton-avenue, between five and six o'clock on the evening of the 2nd inst., supposed with intent to commit a felony.—His worship cautioned and dismissed him.

James M'Cormick, Wellington-street, carpenter, was fined 1s for being drunk in George's-street, on the previous evening.

KINGSTOWN MARKET—YESTERDAY.

Beef 6½d to 9d per lb; mutton, 7d to 8½d per lb; lamb, 7d to 8½ per lb; veal, 7d to 9d per lb; tongues, 3s 6d to 4s 6d each. Poultry—Geese, 5s 6d to 6s each; turkeys (scarce), 4s 4d to 5s each; ducks, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per pair; barndoor fowls, 4s to 4s 6d per pair; chickens, 1s 4d to 1s 6d each; grouse (very scarce), 6s to 7s 6d a brace; rabbits, 1s 8 to 1s 10d per pair; pigeons, 10d each. Groceries—Teas, 3s 8d to 4s 4d per lb; sugars (moist), 4½d to 6d per lb; lump, 6½d to 7½d per lb; whiskey, 16s to 20s per gallon; ale and porter, 3s 10d per doz. large bottles. Provisions—Bacon, 7½d to 10d per lb; hams, 10d to 10½ per lb; lard, 10d per lb; bran, 1s per stone; flour, 2s per stone; oatmeal 2s 6d to 2s 8d per stone; cheese, 1s to 1s 4d per lb; butter, 10d to 14d per lb; the 4lb loaf, 8d to 9d. Fish in moderate supply; turbot, 5s to 6s each; soles (scarce), 2s 6d per pair; haddock, 2s to 4s 6d each; mackerel, 4d each; eels, 8d each; lobsters, 1s each; crabs, 3d to 4d each; oysters (Malahide), 4s per hundred; Burren, 5s per do. Hay, 3s 3d to 3s 6d per cwt; straw, 3s 6d to 4s per cwt; oats, 16s 6d to 17s per barrel; potatoes (Kemps), 5s to 5s 6d per cwt; Downs, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per cwt; coals, 19s to 20s per ton.

How Mr. Home Floated in the Air.—I do not think it likely even that Mr. Home sent past the window an inflated dummy of gold-beater's skin, to represent himself, as many more wary persons have a tendency to suppose. I do not think so for a couple of reasons, either of which is quite sufficient. In the first place, though Mediums must run unusual risks whenever they favour us with unusual performances, it would be too much to risk the ludicrous discovery of a great dummy figure from the sputter of a chance lucifer match or the sudden flash of a concealed lantern. Such a dummy would be liable to a prod with a stick, which would evaporate his hydrogen, and be a "home-thrust" indeed. And, secondly, there is no occasion whatever to encounter this risk; for the effect witnessed on this particular occasion can be produced by a little compact portable magic lantern, with the simple addition of one phantasmagoria slide.

Phrenology at Fault.—Listen to this parable: I remember once, when a member of a phrenological club, a stupid jest was played off upon the society by some one presenting us with the cast of a well-known murderer's skull, and asking for our interpretations of its development. We gave them with every care and deliberation; we pointed out the fatal protuberances of crime, and indicated the depressions, which showed the absence of all prudential restraints; we demonstrated all the evidences of badness that were there, and proved that, with such a head, a man must have thought killing no murder. The rejoinder to our politeness was a small box that arrived by the mail, labelled, "The original of the cast forwarded on the 14th." We opened it, and found a pumpkin."—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

The French in Syria.—The Commander-in-Chief of the French column has fixed on Kubb Elyas for the establishment of his depots on this side of the Lebanon in the Bukaa. The camp will therefore assume a permanent character during the period of occupation. Ovens have been commenced to bake fresh bread for the troops, and possession taken of a large khan and other structures for the storage of provisions—*munition de bouche*—and generally to serve the purposes of military magazines. When stores have been accumulated, Kubb Elyas, although situated in close proximity to the Damascus road, and with the communication assured between it and Beyrout by the French garrison at Deir-el-Kammar, will become the basis of operations in the Bukaa, or against the Druses in the Jabel-esh-Sheikh.—*Letter in the Times.*

Canning's Great Speeches.—Perhaps the most false the most unreasonable, and in every way the most absurd speech ever uttered by a Minister was that of Canning, when he said in those much quoted words—"I called the New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old." He had no more to do with calling the New World into existence than he had to do with the discovery of America. If anybody had a right to claim that honour it was Castlereagh, who sketched out in papers now lying in the Foreign Office the course that Canning afterwards followed; but even for Castlereagh to have claimed such merit in such terms would have been false and ridiculous bombast. We cannot in a single sentence point out the still greater absurdity of the subsequent statement, that his object was to redress the balance of the Old World. The meaning of the sentence is, that he ruined Spain in order to weaken France. To any one acquainted with the history of the transaction, as it has since been revealed in various State papers, Canning's sounding phrases are a tissue of the most glaring falsehoods and absurdities. Nothing can well be more unreasonable. And yet this was the most successful piece of oratory delivered in the present century. The effect was electrical. The House of Commons rose to its feet as he uttered these words, stared at him in blank amazement, and then burst into such tremendous cheering as even the walls of St. Stephen's had rarely echoed. Shall we say that a speech thus effective in an assembly of the most educated gentlemen of the period was not eloquent because of its turgidity, its trickery, and its utter absurdity?—*Cornhill Magazine* (for November).

Antwerp.—In the afternoon you can go to the church and be civilly treated; but you must pay a franc at the side gate. In the forenoon the doors are open, to be-sure, and there is no one to levy an entrance fee. I was standing ever so still, looking through the great gates of the choir at the twinkling lights, and listening to the distant chants of the priests performing the service, when a sweet chorus from the organ loft broke out behind me overhead, and I turned round. My friend the drum-major ecclesiastic was down upon me in a moment. "Do not turn your back to the altar during Divine service," says he, in very intelligible English. I take the rebuke, and turn a soft right-about face, and listen awhile as the service continues. See it I cannot, nor the altar and its ministrants. We are separated from these by a great screen and closed gates of iron, through which the lamps glitter and the chant comes by gusts only. Seeing a score of children trotting down a side aisle, I think I may follow them. I am tired of looking at that hideous old pulpit, with its grotesque monsters and decorations. I slip off to the side aisle; but my friend the drum-major is instantly after me—almost I thought he was going to lay hands on me. "You mustn't go there," says he; "you mustn't disturb the service." I was moving as quietly as might be, and ten paces off there were twenty children kicking and clattering at their ease. I point them out to the Swiss. "They come to pray," says he. "You don't come to pray; you——" "When I come to pay," says I, "I am welcome," and with this withering sarcasm, I walk out of church in a huff. I don't envy the feelings of that beadle after receiving point blank such a stroke of wit.—*Cornhill Magazine* (for November).

An "Interesting" Shark.—In Port Jackson (says Dr. Bennett) was caught in 1858, a highly-interesting and enormous specimen of a shark, the length of which was twelve feet four inches. When first struck with a harpoon the huge fish immediately ran out a great length of line, but, becoming fatigued, and finding himself fast and wounded, he rushed back again and attacked the boat, having several of his teeth broken in the wood. Off he ran again to some distance; but discovering the hopelessness of his case, a second time he renewed his attack upon the boat, and was only disabled by repeated blows on the head and snout. His voracity may be conceived by the curious miscellany found in his capacious stomach, of which this is the inventory:—Half a ham, several legs of mutton, hind quarter of a pig, head and fore legs of a bulldog, with a rope round his neck, a quantity of horseflesh, a piece of sacking, and a ship's scraper. No wonder that twelve gallons of oil were obtained from his liver!

The Great Eastern.—Milford Haven, Nov. 1.—To-day the officers of this vessel have individually been paid off, and the ship placed under the charge of Captain Jackson, agent for Lloyd's at this port. She is to have new decks, the superintendence of which will be undertaken by that gentleman. She is still to remain open as a show ship, the charge of admission being two shillings each. She is efficiently moored for the winter, and a sufficient quantity of water let into her to prevent her floating at high water. Her bottom has been paid, and she has had a thorough coat of paint on the outside.—*Daily News.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Nov. 1, 1860.—Count Schonvaloff, the Russian Military Commissioner at the French Court, has returned from Warsaw; so, perhaps, he may assist in elucidating in some degree the mystery which envelopes the recent meeting of Sovereigns in that city.

A curious accident occured on the Boulogne line two days ago. A train, composed of twelve waggons, in which were a number of young horses coming from a fair, ran off the rails near the station of Neufchatel. Fifteen horses were killed and several injured; a number escaped into the fields, and have not yet been caught, and only a few remained to be brought on to Abbeville, where the train was replaced on the rails.

M. Monselet and M. Barriere, both literary men, recently had a quarrel, which resulted in a duel; the cause was trivial, arising out of the old adage that "two of a trade never agree." They fought with swords, and after a few passes, M. Monselet was wounded in the hand, when the seconds interfered, and the affair ended. Since that, however, the Public Prosecutor, having heard of the duel, summoned the parties before the Correctional Police, and the case came on for trial in a few days. The Duke of Brunswick, who, from his eccentricities, is always a constant source of amusement to the Parisians, is occupying general attention just now, in consequence of the unparalleled extravagance of his demand upon the municipality, who, in order to make room for one of the new Boulevards have ex-propriated a portion of his garden and house, situated between the Rue Balzac and Bel Respiro. He claims 1,226,895f. as compensation for all his money and taste expended in planning the garden and rails covered with coats of arms which surround it. The municipality offered him 140,000f. which he indignantly refused, considering his taste worth double that sum. So the matter was referred to a jury, who awarded him 360,000f., nearly £40,000 short of his demand. It is needless to add his grace is in a state of rage bordering on insanity. The Countess de Mornay has gone to Rome to attend upon her friend, the Marquise de Cadore, who is dangerously ill. The Marquise was for some time attached to the Court here, and was much esteemed by all who knew her. The Empress has her likeness, along with those of her other attendants, in one of the rooms of her private suite of apartments, which she has converted into a picture gallery for the likenesses of her friends. To-day and to-morrow, All Saints and the "*Fete des morts*," are days of solemn mourning among French people. They one and all, high and how, rich and poor, as many as can, babbled in mourning, go forth to the cemeteries to visit the tombs of their relatives and friends, every one bringing a wreath of immortelle (elycirysum) to place on the grave, and many bring offerings of the most costly description. All Paris wears a subdued air to-day, and the most thoughtless looks sad. To-morrow there will be funeral services in each of the churches.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.—Precedency in notice belongs to Grandguillot's morning gun, shot off in the *Constitutionnel* at the Roman Camarilla, or, as he calls it, the "*coterie* that influences the councils of Pio Nono," whom he taunts with an insidious system of foul insinuations against the Imperial Majesty of France, the armed protector and supporter of the Papal throne; their last malignity being the assertion that Lamoriciere had been betrayed by French assurances that nothing was to be apprehended from King Victor's army. "Duc de Gramont having written a dispatch to that effect." No such document was sent to the Consul at Ancona, but De Merode had taken it on himself to forge a statement that General Goyon had promised to oppose Cialdini by *force of arms*, while no such words were used. Partly from habitual unscrupulousness, and partly from downright gullibility in crediting every absurd report that flatters their views, the Vatican Court is shrouded in an atmosphere impenetrable to the plainest truths; and hence the constant floundering in worldly affairs; hence also their ignorant reliance on what was to come off at Warsaw, a sheet-anchor to which they still, cling when all the outer-world sees it is an empty tub that can't take in the most stupid whale. The Due de Gramont has insisted on the official Roman journal rectifying this misstatement in answer to Lamoriciere's formal reiteration of the slander.

We have seen the last of all the fuss about Warsaw, the Rukeyism of diplomacy having puffed that windbag into nothingness under the finger of truth, and collapse is positively farcical. Every movement of the august triumvirate was noted down as pregnant with the fate of Europe, and more especially the minutest nod of the Russian autocrat chronicled as that of Olympian Jove. When Peter the Great was here in Paris (1717) that rude Muscovite was already the observed of all observers.

> Tout le monde allongeit le cou,
> Pour voir le grand Czar de Moscou!

But in point of fact, beyond her immediate frontier Russia is utterly powerless, and it was only as special constable over Hungary that Kaiser Franz hoped for any aid in that quarter; a job Alexander II. declined this time to undertake, the last performance having been equally thankless and discreditable. *Le Nord* of to-day is furious at the assertion of the *Daily News*, which it fondly presumes to be the organ of the British Foreign Office, to the effect that Russia, as the price of any co-operation with Austria, had required a revision of the Paris Congress on certain points, and that on that ground alone the Warsaw Conference had come to nothing. *Le Nord* says the *Daily News* would have taken a more correct and also a more national view of what really occurred if it simply had joined the universal British press in rejoicing at the discomfiture of Austria, without inventing any such unwarranted bargain on the part of the Czar Alexander. It goes on to state that the *National Gazette of Berlin* is both better informed and more patriotic in expressing its regret that Prussia should have lent herself to patching up an alliance between Vienna and St Petersburg, against her own dignity as well as against the peace of Europe.

Le Nord, speaking on behalf of Russia, and still assuming that the *Daily News* has given vent to what the Foreign Office thinks in London, turns the tables on Downing-street, and flatly asserts that England alone is to blame for Austrian ascendancy in Italy; in proof of which it quotes from the archives of St. Petersburgh a despatch from the British Minister (Pitt), dated the 19th January 1805, to the Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James, in which the whole scheme afterwards realised at the Congress of Vienna was laid down, and the first suggestion of prostrating all the Peninsula under Austrain protectorate and supremacy originated by the British Cabinet in all its disgraceful and malignant details.

You will get from Turin a fresh manifesto sent thither from London by Don Juan de Bourbon, the new Spanish pretender, in which he renounces, on the part of that branch of the family any claim on the throne of Naples, universal suffrage being part of the modern law of nations, and his own hope of succession to the throne of Madrid being based on that contingency. He taunts the Pope and the late Bomba with having superseded *le legitimate* claim of Don Carlos by recognition of the legacy of Christina claiming in right of national election, as contradistinguished from the now exploded theory of vested right in dynasties.

I have looked in vain at the Havre journals come in to-day for any notice of the departure from that seaport of the 1,200 Irish return conscripts. The expected steamer chartered to take them home had not come in up to last evening. It is calculated here that these men have cost the Papal exchequer about a million of francs, or £40,000, from first to last, and as to any value given for that expenditure, the least said the better. Let them get a "banquet" by all means.

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—This is a blank day (*crasin unim*) and no journals are out, save the sonitary *Moniteur*, which would also hide its light but for the Chinese telegram, already posted on all the walls of Paris, but requiring conveyance to the provinces through the official sheet. Not a syllable of European news is discoverable, but there is a significant article on the decay of Trieste as an emporium for German trade. This harbour, which counted only 50,000 inhabitants in 1832, by the opening measures adopted to crush Venice, had attained an evil eminence and thrived on the downfall of its elder sister; but in 1850, when it counted 90,000 there came "a frost, a chilling frost," which blighted all its artificially developed blossoms. The violent repression of liberal ideas, and the check given to all enterprise in 1849, told on its prosperity at once, and its imports as well as exports have been steadily declining ever since. The statistics of this down ward scale are given by the *Moniteur*, from which we learn that North Germany now supplies colonial wares and seaborne commodities to Austria as well as Bavaria, and that Hamburg has superseded Trieste to an enormous extent, and the Adriatic nearly ceased to be the channel of South German trade. The main cause of traffic, avoiding Trieste is stated in addition to be the forcible infliction on commerce of an Austrian rag currency, utterly inconvertible. It is easy to see the political object of this disclosure in the *Moniteur*,

A steamer has at last been found at the cost of 30,000f., and it left Havre positively last evening for Cork, with its freight of 1,200 return conscripts. We have still in Paris some hundred of them, under charge of Captains O'Carrol and T. O'Mahony (late of the 4th Dragoons, Austrian cavalry). Several are in hospital of Rue de Sevres and unable to proceed. The clergyman here who acts as paymaster on behalf of the Parisian sympathisers, Abbe Lemercier, says their passage from Marseilles, through Paris, and to Havre cost 75,009f., which he hopes he may be repaid from Ireland (?). The conduct of Major O'Reilly requires some justification, that gentleman having left the whole body over which he had command war prisoners at Genoa, immediately on their arrival there, while he himself came on to Paris, and has been here for three weeks enjoying himself, his absence from duty being a serious impediment to anything being done for these unfortunate men, as there was no responsible persons with whom the authorities could or would hold communication at Genoa. The invariable exhibition of settled antipathy to these foreign troops and auxiliaries, whether Swiss, Bavarian, or Irish, experienced in every part of Italy, but more decidedly in the late Roman church territories, seems to have made a deep impression on both officers and men, and they cannot escape certain misgivings that their enterprise was not only foolish but mischievous and wrong. The Italian soldiery who ostensibly marched under the same banner as themselves were as hostile to them as the population of towns and even villages; nor is there now any doubt as to the manner of Pimodan's death, which was not the result of any Sardinian, or Tuscan, or Lombard bullet, but was inflicted by men who formed part of his own rank and file, natives of the Papal dominions.

It appears that all the indignation vented against the French Admiral for interference with the fleet under Admiral Persano, at the mouth of the Garigliano, is utterly uncalled for, as neither orders from Paris, or acts of the French squadron, warrant the conclusions so hastily arrived at in London. Admiral Barbæ de Tenan simply prevented the harbour of Gaeta from being blockaded by its communications being cut off from the mouth of the adjoining river. It was rather too much to enforce a blockade unrecognised by any commercial or maritime power in Europe.

ITALIAN POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following dispatch has been addressed to our Minister at Turin:—

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Oct. 27.—Sir,—It appears that the late proceedings of the King of Sardinia have been strongly disapproved of by several of the principal Courts of Europe.

The Emperor of the French, on hearing of the invasion of the Papal States by the army of General Cialdini, withdrew his Minister from Turin, expressing, at the same time, the opinion of the Imperial Government in con demnation of the invasion of the Roman territory. The Emperor of Russia has, we are told, declared in a strong terms his indignation at the entrance of the army of the King of Sardinia into the Neapolitan territory, and has withdrawn his entire mission from Turin. The Prince Regent of Prussia has also thought it necessary to convey to Sardinia a sense of his displeasure, but he has not thought it necessary to remove the Prussian Minister from Turin.

After these diplomatic acts it would scarcely be just to Italy, or respectful to the other great Powers of Europe, were the Government of her Majesty any longer to withhold the expression of their opinion.

In so doing, however, her Majesty's Government have no intention to raise a dispute upon the reasons which have been given in the name of the King of Sardinia for the invasion of the Romanand Neapolitan States. Whether or no the Pope was justified in defending his authority by means of foreign levies; whether the King of the Two Sicilies, while still maintaining his flag at Capua and Gaeta, can be said to have abdicated, are not the arguments upon which her Majesty's Government propose to dilate.

The large questions which appear to them to be at issue are these:—Were the people of Italy justified in asking the assistance of the King of Sardinia to relieve them from Governments with which they were discontented? and was the King of Sardinia justified in furnishing the assistance of his arms to the people of the Roman and Neapolitan States? There appear to have been two motives which have induced the people of the Roman and Neapolitan States to join willingly in the subversion of their Governments. The first of these was that the Government of the Pope and the King of the Two Sicilies provided so ill for the administration of justice, the protection of personal liberty, and the general welfare of their people, that their subjects looked forward to the overthrow of their rulers as a necessary preliminary to all improvement in their condition.

The second motive was, that a conviction had spread since the year 1849 that the only manner in which Italians could secure their independence of foreign control was by forming one strong Government for the whole of Italy. The struggle of Charles Albert, in 1849, and the sympathy which the present King of Sardinia has shown for the Italian cause, have naturally caused the association of the name of Victor Emmanuel with the single authority under which the Italians aspire to live.

Looking at the question in this view, her Majesty's Government must admit that the Italians themselves are the best judges of their own interests.

That eminent jurist Vattel, when discussing the lawfulness of the assistance given by the United Provinces to the Prince of Orange when he invaded England and overturned the throne of James II., says, "The authority of the Prince of Orange had doubtless an influence on the deliberations of the States General, but it did not lead them to the commission of an act of injustice, for when a people for good reasons take up arms against an oppressor, it is but an act of justice and generosity to assist brave men in the defence of their liberties."

Therefore, according to Vattel, the question resolves itself this—Did the people of Naples and of the Roman States take up arms against their Governments for good reasons?

Upon this grave matter her Majesty's Government hold that the people in question are themselves the best judges of their own affairs. Her Majesty's Government do not feel justified in declaring that the people of Southern Italy had not good reasons for throwing off their allegiance to their former governments; her Majesty's Government cannot, therefore, pretend to blame the King of Sardinia for assisting them. There remains the question of fact. It is asserted by the partisans of the fallen governments that the people of the Roman States were attached to the Pope, and the people of the kingdom of Naples to the dynasty of Francis II., but that Sardinian agents and foreign adventurers have by force and intrigue subverted the thrones of those sovereigns.

It is difficult, however, to believe, after the astonishing events which we have seen, that the Pope and the King of the Two Sicilies possessed the love of their people. How was it, one must ask, that the Pope found it impossible to levy a Roman army, and that he was forced to rely almost entirely upon foreign mercenaries? How did it happen, again, that Garibaldi conquered nearly all Sicily with 2,000 men, and marched from Reggio to Naples with 5,000? How but from the universal disaffection of the people of the Two Sicilies? Neither can it be said that this testimony of the popular will was capricious or causeless. Forty years ago the Neapolitan people made an attempt regularly and temperately to reform their Government under the reigning dynasty. The Powers of Europe, assembled at Laybach, resolved, with the exception of England, to put down this attempt by force. It was put down, and a large foreign army was left in the Two Sicilies to maintain social order. In 1848 the Neapolitan people again attempted to secure liberty under the Bourbon dynasty; but their best patriots atoned by an imprisonment of ten years for the offence of endeavouring to free their country; what wonder, then, that in 1860 the Neapolitans, mistrustful and resentful, should throw off the Bourbons, as in 1688 England had thrown off the Stuarts? It must be admitted undoubtedly that the severance of the ties which bind together a Sovereign and his subjects is in itself a misfortune. Notions of allegiance become confused, the succession of the throne is disputed, adverse parties threaten the peace of society; rights and pretensions are opposed to each other, and mar the harmony of the state. Yet it must be acknowledged, on the other hand, that the Italian revolution has been conducted with singular temper and forbearance. The subversion of existing power has not been followed, as is too often the case, by an outbreak of popular vengeance. The extreme views of democrats have nowhere prevailed. Public opinion has checked the excesses of the public triumph. The venerable forms of constitutional monarchy have been associated with the name of a prince who represents an ancient and glorious dynasty.

Such having been the causes and the concomitant circumstances of the revolution of Italy, her Majesty's Government can see no sufficient ground for the severe censure with which Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia have visited the acts of the King of Sardinia. Her Majesty's Government will turn their eyes rather to the gratifying prospect of a people building up the edifice of their liberties, and consolidating the work of their independence amid the sympathies and good wishes of Europe.—I have, &c.—(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

P.S.—You are at liberty to give a copy of this dispatch to Count Cavour.

To Sir James Hudson, &c., &c.

NAPLES.

We extract the following from a letter from Gaeta:—

"GAETA, OCT. 26.—Gaeta and its vicinity have quite a martial aspect. Between the barren mountains and the sea runs a road where there are a few thinly inhabited villages. At present that road and those villages swarm with soldiers. The theatre of war is gradually approaching us; the distance to Capua is about 54 kilometres. The river Garigliano, which runs through the plain between this and Capua, is about 30 yards broad, where it divides the road; it is a sluggish stream of no great depth; the left bank is flat, the right bank is somewhat steep, and more capable of defence. The Neapolitani have a camp there of from 3,000 to 4,000 men; they have commenced erecting a *tête-de-pont* and some unimportant earthworks.

"Between the Garigliano and Gaeta, on the sea shore, is the town of Mola, in the very Bay of Gaeta. Here there are some 1,000 troops. In Gaeta there is a numerous artillery, 600 guns, all the artillery depots, a battalion of Chasseurs, the Swiss veterans, 1,500 sailors, hussars, dragoons, and miscellaneous troops.

"As France does not recognise the blockade of the place, King Francis II. may quietly remain here till he has no more money to pay the troops. He still possesses an army of 50,000 men eager to fight, and volunteers continually join.

"The King holds reviews, shows himself, and endeavours to inspire confidence; but he is no soldier, and is surrounded by inefficient officers. In the Neapolitan army rank goes by seniority. The Commander-in-Chief is Marshal Ritucci, whose energy and skill do not respond to his good will. The same may be said of the generals. The officers generally are intelligent.

"The Neapolitan soldiers will in all probability be badly led, badly placed, badly engaged. As on the 1st October, they will fight well, but this time they will have to compete against the regular Piedmontese troops, who will take advantage of every fault.

"Oct. 27.—The day before yesterday the Royalist army received the order to beat a retreat; during the night it took up position on this side of the Garigliano, after a sharp artillery engagement between its rear guard and the Piedmontese vanguard, which had passed Sessa. Thus the struggle is come to the Bay of Gaeta. In Capua were left 6,000 men and artillery. Behind the river there are already 20,000 men, who can be reinforced by the garrisons of Mole and of Gaeta. The bridge is being destroyed, and barricades thrown up in front of Mola.

"The army still hopes that there will be some foreign intervention; it is confident, chafes at being ordered to retreat, and complains of not being well commanded. There is a certain want of order visible. The commissariat is no longer regular in its supplies, and camp utensils are wanting; but this might happen anywhere. At the present moment no serious defence can be made, except behind the walls of Gaeta, and there, with the sea open, the Royalists may hold out for a long time.

"To-day six Sardinian steamers came to shell the only road of communication which following continually the sea side, joins Gaeta with the Garigliano. At the same moment the Redoubtable came in from Bocca. She was signalled to place herself across the road, while the Saint Louis cleared decks for action, and performed the same manœuvre. A Sardinian officer came to take the orders of the Admiralty Barbier de Tenan, and conveyed them to the commander of his division, which immediately sailed again for Naples."—Second Edition of the *Times*.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

Bullier's Lithographic Sheet gives the following as an authentic letter addressed by Don Juan de Bourbon to King Victor Emmanuel:—

"Sire—I learn that the Spanish Government has addressed a fresh protest in consequence of the events of Naples, and apparently to support the eventual rights of the Spanish Bourbons to the throne of the Two Sicilies. When first I heard of these proceedings I directed my secretary to address your Minister, in order that your Majesty should know my opinion on the question of rights which I, and I alone, could claim under certain circumstances. I see likewise the news confirmed that the Spanish Government is endeavouring to support the temporal power of the Pope. This conduct shows me that this Government, although of a revolutionary origin, pretends to suppress a spirit of reaction against the Government of his Hollness and of the King of Naples himself. Both of them acknowledged the Queen of Spain in contempt of the right of my family, which I now represent, and by the force of accomplished facts, thus acknowledging what they believed to be the national will. If the Spanish Government did not find itself engaged in a reactionary course, of which it appears to be proud, it would not meddle with an affair which by no means concerned it; for in a legal point of view nobody can deprive me of my eventual rights, and nobody has been authorised by me to dispose of them. In a political point of view such conduct would be natural, were the ancient Absolutist party in the possession of power. I, who accept the principle that the right of princes has no foundation without the consent and the affection of the people, cannot but respect the decision of the Italians, as I would to-morrow the decision of the Spanish people. As head of the Spanish Bourbons I renounce all eventual right to the sovereignty of any part whatever of Italy; and as a Spaniard, in the exceptional position I occupy, being certain of being the faithful interpreter of the wishes of the nation, I protest against all the acts of the Government which might compromise the sympathies of the two peoples, who are brothers. Rome, therefore, be placed in the hands of the revindication of those rights, and the protest I make in the name of the Spanish people. I doubt not that your Majesty will admit I acquit myself of a duty, and I am certain that the Spaniards will see with pleasure that I claim their sympathies for the Italian people. I congratulate your Majesty on the lofty position you have created for yourself as the regenerator of the Italian people, and if it be not granted to me to perform a similar part in Spain, I can assure your Majesty that I shall ever be your Majesty's faithful friend,

"JUAN DE BOURBON."

THE CAPTURE OF THE TAKU FORTS.

The following are extracts from official accounts:—

The allied forces left Peh-tang on the 12th, and took the road through the village of Sin-ho. There was a little preliminary

SKIRMISH WITH THE TARTAR CAVALRY.

At half-past nine the Tartar cavalry advanced upon our right wing to the number of three or four thousand. The Armstrong guns opened fire upon them, but had little or no effect in checking the Tartars, owing to the distance between these horsemen. On they came to the charge, but their ardour was rather checked by the rifle fire opened upon them by the infantry of the right wing. It is said, however, that they very nearly succeeded in taking one of the Armstrong guns, and sustained the charge of Fane's horse with great courage, though quite unable to cope with their opponents from the small size of their ponies and the imperfection of their arms.

Meanwhile our left wing advanced and took two entrenched camps, the enemy retiring. On the next day (the 4th) the earth works between Sin-ho and the Taku Forts were taken, also the village of Tang-ku on the river Peiho. On the 21st the great attack took place. It had been determined to attack the landmost of the two forts on the north side of the river, as that, in the opinion of the engineers, would command the forts on the south side.

THE ATTACK.

The Marines with the 44th and 67th Regiments, and a proportion of French, were ready for the attack an hour before daylight, and advanced towards the forts under cover of a heavy fire from our Armstrong guns, 32-pounders, and 8-inch mortars, while the gunboats, shelling from the other side at the distance of 1,800 yards from the forts, distracted the attention of the enemy. The ground up to the forts was perfectly bare and flat, offering not the slightest cover, but the fire of the artillery and of the rifles of the infantry was so heavy and well directed as to afford good protection to the advancing force. Before the fort there was a ditch, which was crossed on pontoons, and both sides of it were thickly planted with sharp stakes, about two feet long, which had to be torn up or knocked over before the fort could be reached, and the mud walls were about twenty feet high. About half-past nine or ten the walls were escaladed, a desperate resistance being made by the troops inside, who were Manchus and Chinese. The French (so far as can be determined, for in such an affair is is not easy for any man to know more than what he is doing himself) were the first in the fort, pushing on with that favourite valour and recklessness of life which is their characteristic. One of their braves who was the first to mount was a mark for hundreds of spears and gingalls, while he fired down muskets that were handed up to him, and after miraculously sitting there untouched, he shouted "Vive l'Empereur!" and leaped down among the enemy into death. Captain Pryane, of the Marines, was also one of the very first to mount; and, after being for a moment or two unknown with a broken arm, stride-legs on the wall and assisted his men to mount, escaping himself untouched, notwithstanding the extreme peril to which he was exposed. Lieutenant Chaplin, of the 67th, also distinguished himself by leaping into the fort, and planting the first colours upon the cavalier or most elevated part of the fort. Both Captain Rigby and Sir Hope Grant have promised to recommend him for the Victoria Cross. The first ladder placed against the wall was pulled up and taken in by the Chinese, who fought with desperation, but few attempting to escape to the fort beyond. There was no mercy for any of them who were unwounded, and even some of the wounded scorned the good offices rendered them. One wounded Mandarin kicked an officer who tendered him some water, and was immediately run through. Many of the fugitives were also shot, and it is supposed that of the 1,200 Imperial troops (or thereabouts) who were in the forts, scarcely ten escaped alive and unhurt. Every one is loud in praise of our Chinese coolies, who were fearless and active, helping to cross the ditch, holding up the ladders, which were rather short, and carrying off the wounded. Of the English force, 301 were killed and wounded.

Of the Marines, there were wounded Lieutenant Colonel Travers, slightly; Captain Carrington, ditto; Lieutenant Hardy, ditto; Lieutenant Barker, slightly; Lieutenant Straghan, slightly. Of the 67th, the officers wounded were Colonel Thomas, Captain Miller, Lieutenants Chaplin, Fraser, Boralan, Kingsley, and Lennan.

The fighting ended with the taking of this fort. Prince Senn-ko-lin-sin was himself, the Chinese say, present in the Southern forts, and probably saw the futility of resisting our arms any further at present. Almost impregnable to the seaward, the forts were weak on the land side, and wholly unable to resist such a force as that by which they were attacked. The diplomatic arrangements are kept entirely secret, but there can be little doubt that the Chinese have given in for the present to an extent that was hardly anticipated. The troops are now moving up to Tien-tsin, but the occupation is with the permission of the Chinese. It is also said, but this is rumour, that the imperial authorities, have agreed to allow Lord Elgin to proceed to Pekin for the purpose of ratifying the treaty, with a force of 2,000 men.

INCIDENTAL DETAILS.

We give the above complete, though condensed, account of the whole affair, but the letters from correspondents (especially the letter in the *Times*), and the accounts in the *China Mail*, supply many interesting bits.

THE ARMSTRONG GUNS.

These guns are declared to be a great success, both as regards their endurance of rough usage and their accuracy of fire. In one case we read:—

"The guns kept advancing through ground such as has seldom been traversed by artillery. Over and over again the horses' legs disappeared in the mud, and the carriage sank above the axle. Quick as thought the horses were unharnessed, the guns unlimbered, ropes applied to the wheels, and with a strong pull and a pull together, the men had the guns out of the hole. Then came large ruts, or rather small trenches, over which they had to be rattled at a gallop, and then mud, marsh and slush again. After fully five miles were the guns knocked about before reaching hard ground. Arrived on the plain, General Napier halted the division, and ordered the cavalry to advance from the town. Captain Milward then made a careful examination of the Armstrongs—"those delicate weapons which would never bear the rough work of war." Not one gun was a pin the worse, none of the "gingerbread" was damaged; the sights were uninjured, the screws in good order, and the carriages perfect.

THE ARMSTRONG GUNS IN ACTION.

And now the Armstrongs in the centre were ordered to open fire on the Tartar cavalry. I stood by Captains Milward and Harrison as the first gun was fired at 90 minutes to 11 a.m., at a range of about 1,300 yards. The first shot was bad; the elevation was too great, and the shell passed harmlessly over the enemy. It was the only failure. The second shell burst right in the midst of the largest group, and half-a-dozen saddles were instantly empty. "Three degrees," shouted Captain Milward, and the range was got by every gun. For upwards of ten minutes the battery made magnificent practice. Not a shot failed, not a shell that did not burst in the exact spot to which it was directed. Right and left, at the cavalry in front, into the entrenchments on the flank, at 1,300 yards, at 1,600 at 2,200, were the shells pitched with unerring accuracy. A good breeze and no file firing enabled the whole division to witness the effect of the Armstrong gun, now first tested in action, and there was but one opinion as to its absolute and unqualified success.

THE SIKHS AGAINST THE TARTARS.

I galloped across to Stirling's battery, and was admiring his practice, when, to the surprise of every one a body of 80 or 90 Tartars rushed from their front to take his guns in flank. On they came with the most unearthly cries. So unexpected was the attack that Captain Stirling had barely time to fire two rounds of case when they were within 100 yards of the guns. There was no infantry near, but a guard of 25 of Fane's Horse, under the command of Lieutenant M'Gregor, was attached to the battery. Now was the time, now the chance to test the Sikhs against the Tartars. Without a moment's hesitation, and regardless of numbers, Lieutenant Macgregor gave the word to charge, and away went the Sikhs in most gallant style. No flinching, no craning; every spur was well in the horse's side, when one-half of the Tartars met them in full shock. The effect was instantaneous. One of the leading Sikhs ran his spear right through the body of a Mongol horseman, the head entering at his chest and going out at his back. The spear broke in the middle, the Mongol fell to the ground spitted, and never moved a limb. Lieutenant M'Gregor singled out his man, and was in the act of spearing him, when another Tartar fired his matchlock within ten yards point blank. The slugs hit the Lieutenant in five places, three lodging in the chest, two in the forehead. For a moment he was blinded by the fire, which burnt his face, but the work was done. The Tartars dispersed in every direction, the whole affair lasting little more than a minute. I am happy to say that Lieutenant Macgregor is fast recovering from his wounds, which, though severe, are not in the least dangerous. Nothing could be more gallant than his con duct, for he had no supports, and but a handful of men. The Sikhs were delighted with the result, which naturally inspired them them with the greatest confidence, and proved their unquestionable superiority over the Tartar cavalry.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE TIEN-TSIN-HO.

(FROM THE GLOBE.)

The *Times'* correspondent has described with admirable clearness, and Mr. Wyld has promptly illustrated, with tolerable accuracy, the brief campaign of the Tien-tsin-ho. A more brilliant series of exploits is not to be found in the history of our wars with the Chinese. There was really fighting a thing of rare occurrence in these encounters. Hitherto the Chinese have shown greater aptitude for flight than fight. But here they stood and fought as well as any troops could be expected to fight against odds. It is true they were behind stout parapets, but, on the other hand, we had a superior artillery. Indeed, the two striking facts of the brief war are, first, the triumphant success of the Armstrong gun, and next the sturdy valour of the Matchou Tartars and the Chinese gunners.

The telegrams have given but imperfect outlines of the contest. The resistance was more steady and more desperate than might have been inferred from these brief messages, and the operations had a wide scope. From Peh-tang, the road to the Tien-tsin-ho runs along a raised causeway, and for half the distance the ground on either side was almost impracticable for guns and cavalry. The causeway strikes the Tien-tsin road at Tangkow, at a point where the river curves deeply to the south, and comes up again northward, and then flows southeasterly into the sea. Between this causeway, the river between the loop and the sea, are the northern forts, really as it turns out very strong works, and defended in front by Tangkow, and several entrenched camps, having their left at Sin-ho, five or six miles up the river. This was the space occupied by the enemy on the north bank, and he had with considerable ingenuity supported the northern works by batteries on the south pointed to command the approaches. The object of the allies was to turn the Tartar left, their weakest point, and therefore on the 12th the allied columns, our own taking the right, quitted the causeway, and after struggling through the abounding mud with great labour, emerged on firm ground. The British forces, artillery, infantry, cavalry, made a sweep to the right, thus strain Dr. Knox, the Vicar-General of Down and Connor, from carrying into effect an ecclesiastical sentence of turning the Tartar left, and coming down upon them unexpectedly near Sin-ho. And here the superiority of the Armstrong gun began to show itself. In short, its fire secured the preliminary victory. The infantry were not engaged, except in skirmishing order. The cavalry caught as many Tartars as they could, and a mere handful of Sikhs charged masses of the enemy's horse without the slightest hesitation. But it was the guns which did the business. Nearly every shell told with terrible effect, and it is admitted that under this disadvantage the Tartar horse acted like brave men. The poor fellows were badly armed, but they did not fly until it was useless to stand. The entrenchments were all carried, one after another, with very little loss on our side. By the victory we gained possession of the road to Tien-tsin, and access to the river above the main forts on both banks.

The Chinese were now driven into the large work they had formed across the mouth of the loop in the river above described. Their entrenched camp here had a front of three miles, but was supported by batteries on the other bank of the river intended to fire on the flank of any force advancing from the direction of Sin-ho. The 14th of August was set apart for carrying this entrenchment. But first it was necessary to demolish the works on the south bank, and this was accomplished by our artillery, and by a handful of sailors who crossed the river, under fire and spiked the guns. The whole force now operated between the causeway and the river, upon the proper left of the entrenchment; the British having the right, the French the left. The artillery of the Allies again cleared the way, silencing the guns in a very short time. Then the infantry came into play, and the 60th Rifles, finding a dam across the ditch, rushed over it, Lieutenant Haes being the first man in. Ten minutes afterwards the French, who had to construct a bridge under fire, also dashed into the fort, Col. Schmidtz at their head. Again we had suffered but little loss. Tang-kow was now occupied; but the main business had yet to be done, and six days were consumed in preparations. The Chinese sent in a flag of truce with the evident object of gaining time, but the bait did not take, and hostilities were resumed. In the interval a serious question had been debated between the French and English Generals. General Montauban was in favour of crossing the river, and assailing the enemy's position from the rear, but part of his force actually were transported to the other side. But Sir Hope Grant maintained that the great northern fort was the key of the position. It lies on the north bank just below the loop in the river, and it commands the opposite bank entirely, so that an enemy on that side could not live under the fire of guns from the north. Sir H. Grant prevailed. The work was strong, and surrounded by deep wet ditches, studded with pikes and cevaux de frise. On the 21st it was attacked by the Allies—the English this time taking the right, and the French the left. As before, the allied artillery, especially the Armstrong, soon silenced the enemy's guns and blew up their magazines, but the Chinese gunners and the Tartars did not shrink, but fought it out valiantly, and for a time they could possibly stand. Then ensued a most exciting interval. Our pontoons for crossing the ditch proved to be too heavy, and therefore to be useless. The men of the 44th, waiting for a bridge, fought up to their middle in water, right under the parapets of the fort, and finally, after great endurance, headed by Lieutenant Rogers, they had to wade, struggle, and swim through the water, the 67th doing the same. But lodged on the berm, or narrow sill running round the base inside of the parapets, they had no means of getting up, for the ladders were thrown down. The French, who had crossed on bamboo bridges, which the gallant Coolies, standing in the water chin-deep supported, were also on the berm. The soldiers of the two nations were now striving in desperate rivalry who should be first in—Lieutenant Rogers, of the 44th, being only a minute after Jean Fauchard, a French drummer. The Chinese still fought with great resolution, but the Allies crowded over the wall, Captain Pryne, like Rigby on another occasion, leading them, and handing the men over, the drawbridge was cut, the troops crossed, and the place was won. There were brilliant feats of arms, and the exploit of Ensign Chaplain, of the 67th, does certainly deserve the Victoria cross. The lower northern fort was captured without a blow, and in the night the south forts were given up and occupied. Sang-ko-lin-sin is reported to have fled to Pekin with a hundred followers. Tien-tsin was occupied by part of the army on the 25th, and the remainder were to follow at once. Thus we made good our entrance into the Tien-tsin-ho, and again stood in Tientsin itself.

These fuller dispatches do not enlighten us on the political aspect of the question. We are still in doubt whether the Plenipotentiaries would start for Pekin under an escort of cavalry instead of at the head of the allied army. The French general, in his telegraphic summary, says—"The Ambassadors proceed to Tien-tsin, where the Chinese Commissioners attend them to open negociations." It does not follow, however, that the Plenipotentaries would be as willing as the Chinese to open negociations *there*; and it may be the latter report is true that the Plenipotentiaries go on to Pekin. At this distance, and regarding the effect of a decisive disp ay of force, it would seem better that the army should go to Pekin also. The Mandarins who came in contact with us were cowed by our force; but will the Mandarins who were not be in the same frame of mind? Besides, they are fortified by extracts from our own debates in Parliament, and they make the mistake of thinking that if they can "do" the Ministers they will be supported in England. Even shrewd observers in the camp fancied that all would be arranged at Tien-tsin. But it would be a pity if the utmost use were not made of the splendid forces we have sent out at so great a cost, to obtain *definite* relations and definite conditions.

THE ROAD MURDER.

(FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GLOBE.)

1. It must have been the act either of a lunatic or of some person well acquainted with the house and with the ways of the family.

2. The supposition of a lunatic having been its perpetrator is refuted by there having been no lunatic at large in that part of the country.

3. There is not a tittle of evidence, nor a vestige of reasonable suspicion, affecting any inmate of the house, excepting only Mr. Kent and the nurse. They also are the only inmates who can be conceived to have acted together and in concert in the commission and concealment of the crime, and the only inmates upon whom we can infer the guilt of either requires us to assume that of both.

4. Nevertheless, the supposition of their guilt involves the following improbabilities:—

a. The instantaneous concurrence of two persons in so extraordinary a proceeding.

b. The murder of a child by its own father, of whom the only thing stated in evidence is that he was remarkably fond of his children.

c. The mangling by the same paternal hand of the dead body, for whatever purpose, not in sudden rage or terror, but deliberately—a thing surely all but incredible and impossible.

d. A demeanour and course of conduct in both parties, not only throughout the remainder of the dreadful night, when they seem both, so far as appears, to have fallen quietly asleep as usual, but, on the whole, ever since, which for the absence of any sign either of remorse or apprehension would be quite miraculous if they were guilty.

e. The existence of an intimate *liaison* between the two, of which nobody seems to have previously had the slightest suspicion, and in proof of which there is not a shadow of evidence.

f. The absence, so far as the evidence goes, of any trace the next morning upon Kent's shoes of the wet grass, through which he would have had to walk in carrying away the body.

g. Finally, the positively good previous representation of the nurse, and the want also of any evidence detracting from the respectability of Mr. Kent's antecedents and character.

5. There remains only the probability of the murder having been the vindictive act of some person well acquainted with the premises, but not an inmate. The suffocation of the child may possibly have been accidental. The original intention may have been to steal the little fellow. Such an attempt was likely enough to suggest itself to a person knowing that he slept in a cot by himself, with the door of the room left ajar, as one not of difficult accomplishment.

G. L. C.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—SATURDAY.

The Chancellor sat for a short time, and having disposed of petitions under the 15th sec. Chancery Regulation Act, adjourned the court to this morning, when the appeal list will be proceeded with.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—SATURDAY.

[Before the Full Court.]

Ramsay v. Hamilton.

In this case a conditional order had been obtained to revive a judgment, and Mr. Dowse now applied that the service already had upon the defendant be deemed good service, or that a substitution of service be ordered by the court. The process-server, William Breadon, stated in his affidavit that, on the 22nd October, he proceeded to the residence of the defendant at Dungannon, near Pintona, county of Tyrone, for the purpose of serving the defendant with the conditional order. On arriving at the defendant's house he found that he was keeping close to evade service; and deponent on presenting himself with another process-server, was assailed in a violent manner by the wife of the defendant and her two daughters. One of the latter struck him a severe blow with an iron hook on the hand. Ultimately both process-servers were summarily ejected from the house. They then pushed the order under the door, and it was now sought to hold this service good.

The Court granted the motion.

Mr. Dowse applied on the part of the defendant for permission to plead several defences. The action was for bre